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Britain wants NATO to share Malta costs

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Quiet soundings are thought to be under way between Britain and her NATO allies, to see if there can be a cost-sharing arrangement as the basis for any revised system of payments for the use of Malta's military facilities.

Mr Mintoff's new administration has not yet set a final figure for the sum it expects to receive for the use of land, sea, and air facilities. But Lord Carrington has given enough hints when he talked with the island's Prime Minister last week, to guess at something in the neighbourhood of £20 millions a year.

Under the existing arrangement, which Mr Mintoff says is null and void, payments were due to run at £4.8 millions annually between now and 1974 when the agreement expires.

There is no joint NATO base on the island in the strictly legal sense of the word. Dr Borg Oliver's former Government — an essentially pro-West, conservative regime — agreed in an exchange of letters with Britain four years ago to accept NATO officers on the island, by courtesy of the British military arrangement. Mr Mintoff has indicated that this, too, is null and void.

Italy is the NATO Government most interested in revalidating the organisation's use of the island's communications base. Until recently, an Italian admiral was in command there, and Italy is most concerned that these facilities should not be turned over to a hostile Power such as the Soviet Union.

The general idea of Britain's NATO partners taking on pro-rata shares of the annual £20 millions is being explored in Brussels by members of the NATO Permanent Council.

The British Ambassador to NATO, Sir Edward Peck, was in London a few days ago for briefings and has returned to Brussels to consult the other council members and, through them, their Governments.

It can be expected that the Scandinavian members of NATO will look coolly on any cost-sharing proposal, as might Greece and Turkey, but it is possible that Mr Rogers, US Secretary of State, is ready to swing his weight behind the plan.

'Not easy'

In Tripoli, Dr Buttigieg, Malta's Deputy Prime Minister, said that the island will get rid of foreign bases, but their removal would not be easy.

Dr Buttigieg, who is leading an economic delegation in Libya, said that Malta was an independent State and would get rid of the bases "because we are free in our country."

Mr Abeidi, Libya's Labour and Social Affairs Minister, said he hoped the Maltese Government would adopt a neutral policy which would help itself and its neighbours in the Mediterranean.

He said Libya hoped the Mediterranean would be an area for trade and peaceful co-operation and not a sea ploughed by foreign fleets. — Reuter.

Sudan shoots more rebels

From JESSE W. LEWIS: Khartum, July 26

e two Sudanese Army ers kidnapped from the C VC-10 last week and Secretary-General of the Communist labour move- were executed today as round-up of leaders of week's abortive coup con- d in this rubble-strewn

lonel Osman El-Nur and r Farouk Hamadallah were by a firing squad, Omdur- Radio announced, and e Ahmed el Sheikh, the n leader was hanged. tum, the capital, and its r city Omdurman across the remained under a dusk- wn curfew as soldiers ded key buildings. e executions bring to 12 number of people con- ned for their rôle in last 's attempt to overthrow ident Numeiri.

mdurman radio also rted that Joseph Garang, Minister of Southern irs, had been arrested and stand trial. Abdel Khalek joub, leader of the Sudan munist Party, was also sted. The radio described as one of the key leaders the coup. Numeiri has ed to crush the Communist ement in the Sudan.

Mrs Khansa el-Nur, wife of the executed leader, left London by air last night seconds after being told of her husband's death. She boarded an Alitalia jet bound for Khartum. Minutes before the plane was due to go to the runway, an airline official told Mrs el-Nur of the official announcement about her husband. She chose to continue the journey and the plane took off for Rome.]

Nur and Hamadallah were in London at the time of the coup and were on the way to Khartum when their aircraft was forced to land at Benghazi, Libya. They were returned under armed guard to Khartum at the weekend.

Then followed efforts behind the scenes to save their lives, by Britain because they were on a British airliner when kidnapped, and by Egyptian political circles because el-Nur, who was a member of a prominent family in the Khatma religious sect, had close links with Egypt.

The Communist Party in the Sudan is thought to be the largest and most powerful in the African and Arab worlds. It is estimated to have about 50,000 fee-paying members with a highly disciplined inner cadre of 5,000.

Mahjoub escaped from prison last month and was reported to have taken refuge in the Bulgarian Embassy in Khartum and to have helped plan the attempt to overthrow Numeiri's regime while hiding there. Bulgaria has denied the accusation, but the storey is widely believed here.

Mahjoub is considered to be a brilliant tactical politician who withstood several earlier attempts to curb the Communist Party's power in the Sudan. He is probably better known outside the Sudan as a spokesman for Arab and African Communists at international party conferences. It is generally feelt here that if Mahjoub is executed it could seriously damage Sudanese-Soviet relations. Sudan receives a major portion of its arms and other aid from the Soviet block.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports say that the Soviet ambassador to the Sudan was asked to leave Khartum 10 days before Monday's attempted coup. He was reportedly asked to leave because of his contacts with the Sudanese Communist party.

Our Diplomatic Staff adds: In London, a Foreign Office spokesman denied suggestions that a rebel leader had offered the British a landing area on Sudanese territory on the pretext that Egyptian intervention in Sudan was likely. The spokesman said that there had been no contact between the British Government and leaders of the coup.

The Libyan Government so far has not replied to the British Government's request for an explanation and apology for the actions which led to the grounding of the airliner at Benghazi, and the removal of the Sudanese officers.

Picture, back page

Racial complaint upheld

A COUNCILLOR who accused some of his fellow members of the Labour Party of colour prejudice in selecting council candidates has been told that his complaint was justified.

Mr Brian Rhodes said last month that Bradford City Labour Party was "scraping the barrel of white candidates to avoid choosing a coloured man."

He was referring to unsuccessful attempts by Mr Manawar Hussain to get himself elected as Labour candidate in by-elections. He had previously fought an election for Labour but was turned down by four wards, and Mr Rhodes claimed this on "a crude kind of racialism."

After a complaint to Sir Harry Nicholas, the party's general secretary, the allegation was investigated informally by Mr Harold Sims, the Yorkshire area organiser. Mr Rhodes received a letter yesterday from Transport House which said that his complain appeared to be "completely justified."

No disciplinary proceedings will be taken against party members in Bradford. Mr Rhodes said yesterday: "I am satisfied with the results of the investigation. It would be very difficult to do anything further as there is a whole group involved. I am confident that this will not happen again."

Mr Hussain commented: "My satisfaction is not complete, but for the interest of the party I will not take it any further." He said he would like to be nominated for the municipal elections next year.

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Mrs Wilson sits with the press as her husband answers questioners at the conference to launch his book in London yesterday. *Report, page 11*

Apollo 'on the button'

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Hints of possible engine trouble last night marred the otherwise flawless start of the moon flight of Apollo 15. After Alfred Worden, the command module pilot, had carried through an absolutely perfect extraction and docking manoeuvre on the lunar module, mission control at Houston reported that according to automatic signals one valve in the fuel system of the service module's engine was "in an unusual position."

Engineers at Houston immediately set to work to try to determine whether they were seeing a real fault or some kind of monitoring system aberration. Although mission control made it clear that there was no danger of a "spontaneous explosion" any fault in the fuel supply system of this engine — which is essential for achieving lunar orbit and for injection on to a trajectory back to earth once lunar orbit has been acquired — could jeopardise the entire flight.

Whatever the outcome of this problem, and in spite of the spacecraft's additional 4,000lb of equipment, the launch from Cape Kennedy was the most perfect yet achieved. Lift-off came only four-fifths of a second late. At 60 seconds the commander, David Scott, reported quietly, "It's looking good," and the three rocket stages performed so well that orbit was achieved three seconds early. It was, as Houston said, "On the button."

Scott, Worden, and the lunar module pilot James Irwin, have already gone into the record books as the least vocal crew ever to journey into space. During the final five minutes of the docking manoeuvre on the lunar module Worden's only words came at the very end. "We have hard dock," he said.

Seen from earth by means of the television camera in the nose of the command module, the precision of the manoeuvre was remarkable.

By breakfast time this morning the spacecraft was some 80,000 miles from earth and its astronauts, relaxing their overall-like "constant wear garments," were taking their first long rest since lift off. the craft was slowing steadily under the influence of the earth's gravity, and with 2 hours of flight still ahead before entering moon orbit.

The crew are due to make a mid course correction at 9 30 this evening and to transmit a short telecast shortly after midnight. If the engine valve trouble turns out — as seems likely — to be either spurious or harmless, they will be all set for the most difficult moon landing yet attempted.

Discord for Harold in George-Brown anthem

By NORMAN SHRAPNEL, Parliamentary Correspondent

Lord George-Brown last night exploded his biggest Common Market bombshell, aimed not only at demolishing whatever may remain of Mr Harold Wilson's fence, but imperilling the entire credibility of the Leader of the Opposition himself.

That, anyway, was how many peers reacted to this blast which shook the House of Lords out of the torpor naturally associated with an impending three-day debate. Noble heads stopped nodding as Mr Wilson's former Foreign Secretary described their joint efforts to take us into Europe in 1967, and insisted that the present terms were not significantly different from the terms he and Mr Wilson would have been bound to recommend—"unless we, or one of us, had never meant the exercise seriously in the first place."

Why, if the terms were right then, were they wrong now? The economy had not weakened. "I do not believe," Lord George-Brown went on fervently, "that vast issues like this can be decided, or should be decided, on a basis of which party is temporarily in power at a given moment."

The place is not well attuned to startling speeches, which can make them even more theatrically effective when they are as startling as this one. Peers gasped, sat up, gave surprised cheers, as the rich organ notes of the well-remembered voice rolled round the lofty chamber like some maverick guest preacher in a cathedral. They came clustering behind the Woolsack to listen, and the steps of the throne were soon full.

Whichever side they were on, they got good value from this performance. The speaking style is still that of George Brown of the other place. His eloquent hands were soon weaving, finally thrashing the air to emphasise his words. They seemed to be performing a double function. They were conducting a sort of European anthem. They were also deliberatively and ruthlessly taking Harold Wilson apart.

George was himself very much in the picture, which surprised nobody. But the piece he had to say made that inevitable. He began with two apparently contradictory remarks that Mr Wilson had made about him—that he was a dedicated European "willing to go in on almost any terms," and that he had made "the harsher and tougher noises" of the two over New Zealand. Step by step, stab by stab, he went over the exhaustive and exhausting ground he and the former Prime Minister had covered together.

It was no "soft shoe shuffle," whatever Mr Wilson may have been saying on the box, since one of them at least had been wearing hard shoes. On their joint tour of the capitals, they spoke from identical briefs, and found the difficulties fewer than they had foreseen, with even "really troublesome ones" offering possible solutions. They recorded their firm view that if we did go in, a satisfactory solution for New Zealand would emerge.

There could be no gainsaying their joint responsibility in these affairs, nor—"whether it is convenient or inconvenient"—that the issues covered in the present White Paper were the ones identified as being the main issues then.

These were not just "any terms" or "almost any terms." They were the ones, or very similar to the ones, that he and Mr Wilson thought right and acceptable.

So it went on, blow by blow. Lord Carrington had opened the marathon debate by wondering whether the 110 peers down to make speeches would find anything very electrifying to say, since it all seemed to have been said before. He must have been forgetting George. As for George, he never forgets.

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Pushers may get death

DRUG PEDDLERS in France may face the death penalty, Raymond Marcellin, Minister of the Interior, said yesterday. He and the Minister of Justice were determined to apply forcefully the prison terms for drug pushing. "If these penalties are insufficient we will have to go up to the death penalty."

Landfall

NICOLETTE Milnes-Walker, aged 28, became the first woman to sail the Atlantic alone and nonstop yesterday, arriving at Newport, Rhode Island, 44 days after leaving Wales in her 30ft sloop Aziz.

One off in four

WORKERS at Ultracast Ltd, of Bloxwich, Staffordshire, are changing to a Continental shift system. They will work seven days a week on eight-hour shifts for three weeks and have the fourth off.

1,800 sacked

INTERNATIONAL Computers is to sack 1,800 men because of lack of orders. Sackings for the year total 3,400—almost a tenth of the work force *(report, page 12)*.

TUC fears unions will register

By JOHN TORODE, Labour Correspondent

Only a fortnight before the Industrial Relations Bill is expected to become law, the TUC is afraid that a number of unions will break ranks and register as soon as possible.

The TUC "inner cabinet," the finance and general purposes committee, yesterday decided to write to all affiliated unions reminding them of their "duty" to remove their names from the provisional register as soon as it is established by the Government.

If they do not, they will be called to Congress House to explain their behaviour to Mr Victor Feather and members of the General Council. Informal contact has already been made with unions which claim that the boycott would mean special problems for them.

It is TUC policy to boycott the new machinery completely. But this would mean considerable tax losses, make negotiations more difficult, and introduce new problems about maintenance of membership, and leave unions open to actions for unlimited damages after most strikes.

Several unions, such as the Confederation of Health Service Employees, have decided to defy the TUC and register. Others, like the General and Municipal Workers and the National Union of Seamen, are reserving their position.

The inflationary spiral has finally caught up with the TUC. The General Council is tomorrow expected to approve plans for a 25 per cent increase in its affiliation fee.

For the past four years unions have paid an annual 8p a member to the TUC. Yesterday the finance and general purposes committee approved a suggestion by Mr Vic Feather, general secretary, that the sum should be raised to 10p. He pointed out that the DGB, the TUC's opposite number in Germany, had an income 26 times as big.

At present the TUC's affiliation income is around £800,000 a year. The new rate would raise this to £1 million. Over the past two years the TUC has overspent by £80,000 and £100,000. The special campaign against the Industrial Relations Bill alone cost nearly £250,000, although not all of this came out of current expenditure.

Mr Feather stressed last night that the TUC was not in debt. "We have substantial reserves, but we do not want to go on drawing on them," he said.

Tass office taken over

About 40 members of a Zionist organisation "took over" Tass's London bureau in St Bride Street, off Fleet Street, London last night. A man answering the telephone at the office of Tass, the Soviet news agency, claimed to be a member of the Herut organisation.

Later, a man who described himself as editor-in-charge of Tass answered the prone. He said: "A few people came in and milled about. They left some pictures of somebody they are protesting about. They were here about 10 minutes, and it was not possible to carry on working."

Hotel switch angers tourists

From our Correspondent in Madrid

A group of 119 British holidaymakers at Gandia, on the Spanish eastern coast, are demanding that the director of Clarkson's travel agency fly there immediately

They claim that they were told after their plane landed that their hotel was not ready, that they were taken to another hotel which had no dining-room facilities and had to go for meals to a third hotel.

After the group had met, their spokesman, Mr Leslie Lindsay, a 52-year-old carpet weaver from Kidderminster, said: "We are not going to stand for it. This is not what we paid for."

They claimed that when their plane landed at 4 a.m. in Alicante, the El Toro Hotel, Benidorm, over 20 miles away, was unfinished. They said they were taken over 70 miles by bus, and had only a coffee between the plane's arrival and 9 30 a.m.—when breakfast was served in the third hotel.

The El Toro Hotel at Benidorm, which the holiday-makers had been promised, was the scene of complaints only last week from another party of Clarkson's tourists who arrived to find they had to sleep in unfinished rooms.

In London Mr Colin Collins, a director of Clarkson's, last night blamed the hotel management for both incidents which had arisen, he said, because the beds they had booked had been given to another party. "We decided to let the second tour go ahead because we hoped to get the foreigners who had taken the beds out in time.

"We complained to the Spanish authorities, but they haven't got them out yet, so we are accommodating our party free at Gandia until Thursday when the others are due to leave. We could hardly leave them at Luton airport, and now the situation has been explained they are taking it very well."

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Trade consolation offered to EFTA outsiders

From a Special Correspondent: Brussels, July 26

Common Market foreign ministers today for the first time discussed the plight of the non-candidate EFTA countries in the event of British entry, and agreed in principle to the extension of free trade to industrial products from the six nations concerned—Portugal, Iceland, and Europe's four neutrals, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, and Finland.

This means that industrial tariffs, already dismantled within EFTA, will not be re-erected. The Common Market Commission is expected to be given a mandate to negotiate with these countries in the autumn.

The offer of free trade in industrial goods with the six non-candidate EFTA countries has been described by the Commission as "quite generous," but in practical terms it is a minimal solution. Most of the EEC Foreign Ministers today envisaged some agricultural concept in the agreement — especially for Portugal and Iceland — as well as a review clause for a possible enlargement of the agreement at the end of five years.

Sweden is known to be pressing for a far-reaching agreement with the EEC that would include cooperation in industrial policies as well as participation in agricultural policies. Switzerland would like some form of cooperation with the Community's embryonic industrial and monetary policies.

United stand

The six unanimously stressed that any arrangement worked out with the EFTA non-candidates would not be allowed to prejudice the internal institutional cohesion of the Community.

Herr Sigismund von Braun, West Germany's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, adopted the most liberal lines at yesterday's council meeting, envisaging some kind of quasi-permanent consultation with EFTA non-candidates. This was something which both the French Foreign Minister, M Schumann, and commissioner Jean-Francois Deniau warned would lead to dangerous interference in the Common Market's autonomous decision-making procedure.

Herr von Braun also said that any exception to industrial free trade — such sensitive products as clocks, steel, paper — should be strictly temporary.

The new Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Norbert Schmelzer, suggested that the Community should seize the opportunity and reduce its common external tariffs to the lowest level now operated by any individual EFTA country. M Schumann said this was "unrealistic" and would be an unnecessary "gift" to third countries, such as the United States.

Berlin delegates to meet again

Berlin, July 26

Envoys from East and West Berlin today resumed talks on opening the Berlin wall for West Berliners. A five-hour meeting — the first for two and a half months — between the East German State Secretary, Herr Kohrt, and Herr Mueller, head of the City Government's Chancellery, was described as businesslike.

The two agreed to meet again on August 30. But both sides expressed readiness to meet before then if the four-Power talks on Berlin, reported to be making progress, make an earlier meeting necessary.

The City Government so far has refused to discuss a broad agreement with the East Germans. It said it had to await the green light from the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union. The last general agreement for West Berliners to see relatives in East Berlin expired five years ago.

A City Government spokesman said Herr Mueller had protested over a shooting at the border on Saturday when a man was said to have been killed by shots from East German guards. A second man was shot in the arm and a third was unhurt during an unsuccessful attempt to cross to the West. A statement said West Germany had appealed to East Germany to end "Germans shooting Germans."

The East German agency ADN blamed two "West Berlin provocateurs" who entered East Berlin, for the shooting. It said border forces were compelled to shoot "to ward off the provocation."

The West German Government spokesman, Herr von Wechmar, said Bonn viewed the incident with indignation. He said it showed how important it was for East and West to agree on Berlin.

Bonn would do everything possible to support the four Powers to reach agreement in their talks, he added. — Reuter.

Shells on Senegal

Ziguichor (S. Sengal), July 26

Shells fell last night on the Sénégalese village of Boussanoum, about 12 miles from here, a Sénégalese Army commander said today.

The shelling took place during a clash on Portuguese territory between a Portuguese patrol and guerrillas of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and the Cap Verde Islands less than 36 hours before the arrival of the commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council to inquire into Sénégalese allegations against Portugal.

The commission is expected here tomorrow and will spend about a week in the Casamance region of Southern Sénégal, where shellings and minelayings by Portuguese troops fighting the guerrillas in neighbouring Portuguese Guinea have been reported in recent years. — Reuter.

Earthquake

An earthquake, believed to be the strongest registered since 1964, struck New Britain and New Ireland, in New Guinea, yesterday and three following tidal waves washed away dozens of houses in villages, the tremor, the second in the area in a fortnight, lasted for nearly a minute and caused extensive damage.

US drugs seizures soar

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, July 26

In the 12 months up to July 1 the United States Customs seized narcotics valued at more than £200 millions ($492 millions). By far the greatest proportion of it was heroin — 937lb. in all, valued at £170 millions ($509 millions), taken in 503 separate seizures.

This was more than the total seized in the preceding eight years. In 1970, for instance, the figure was only 46lb.

The Customs authorities here claim that the steep rise in the amount of heroin seized results from intensified and more effective measures taken to intercept it. But to some extent it could also be because more of the drug has been entering the country.

During the same 12-month period, 306lb. of cocaine, valued at £20 millions, was seized — more than three times as much as the year before. Marijuana and hashish seizures also increased during the year.

The number of Customs inspectors was increased during the year, for the first time in 50 years, from 2,500 to 4,500, and the number of investigators from 334 to 800.

By the end of the current year there will be a further 1,500 inspectors and 250 investigators.

For the incoming traveller to this country during the past 12 months the intensified search of the Customs officer has made the US one of the slowest Customs procedures in the world today.

The islands of contention

From JACK FOISIE: Manila, July 26

A cluster of about 50 coral reefs, cays, and sandbars in the middle of the South China Sea — known collectively as the Spratley Islands — has become the focal point of Asia's latest territorial dispute.

Claimants include both Vietnams and both Chinas, while the Philippines contends that the sandspits belong to no single nation but are trust territory of the allied nations victorious against the Japanese in the Second World War.

There is also the possibility that France, Portugal, and Japan may renew their "vested interests" in the islands, and the kin of two interesting travellers to the near-sea-level land may also figure in ultimate claims.

They are Tomas Cloma, a Filipino businessman who set up his country's standard on some of the isles and called them "Freedomland," and Morton F. Meads, who called the islands the "Kingdom of Humanity," and issued his own postage stamps.

The contenders were reduced by two when Britain and the Netherlands dispatched their local ambassadors the other day to inform the Philippine Foreign Ministry that although they were "allied Powers victorious over the Japanese," they were not interested in administering the Spratleys, a Ministry spokesman reported.

The resurgence of interest by other nations in gaining legal entry to the islands is connected with the frenzied search for oil in the shallow sea waters of the South-east Asian region.

'Oil-rich'

The Spratleys are believed to be part of the oil-rich subterranean "Borneo shelf." Geologists have said they believe the Spratleys and the shallow waters around them may prove to be "the world's last oil reserve." Some exploration surveys already conducted on the sly indicate that there are oil-bearing sands perhaps only a few hundred feet below the ocean floor.

Focus on the Spratleys did not begin with oil speculation. The challenge of ownership followed a purported incident two weeks ago. A congressman in Manila, Ramon Mitra, claimed that he was fired on while peacefully fishing off the largest of the Spratleys, a two-mile sliver of land known as Itu Aba.

There is a Nationalist Chinese garrison of Marines known to be stationed on the island, which the Chinese call Nansha. The island was occupied by the Japanese during the Second World War and used as a submarine base and landing strip.

After Mr Mitra had returned to the Philippines with his report of being attacked, President Marcos protested to Taipei and demanded that the Nationalist Chinese troops depart. He said that under the 1951 Japanese peace treaty signed by allied Powers in San Francisco, no country can occupy the Spratleys without the permission of the other signatory nations.

President Marcos's position was challenged by Nationalist China's Foreign Minister, Chow Shu-kai, who said that the Spratleys had belonged to his Government "since time immemorial." He denied that the Itu Aba garrison had shot at anybody.

The South Vietnamese Government in Saigon claimed not only the disputed Spratleys, but also the Paracel Islands (garrisoned by Communist China) 400 miles farther north.

Before American-Peking relations thawed, US Navy reconnaissance aircraft periodically flew over the Paracels, low enough to allow the islanders to throw stones at the craft.

The Communist press in Peking was soon declaring that the Spratleys had always been "part of China's territory," thereby tacitly supporting their implacable foe, Chiang Kai-shek, in that claim.

Peking's New China News Agency also alleged that Filipino troops were occupying some of the Spratleys. The Defence Secretary in Manila admitted that this was true, but said they were on uninhabited islands "where there are only coconuts."

'Neutrality'

President Marcos explained that the troops were not on the main Spratley group but occupied islets off the main Philippine island of Palawan for "defence."

While Filipino lawmakers and Manila newspapers quickly made the "neutrality" of the Spratleys a patriotic issue, American oil company officials kept a dead silence. They have formed Philippine subsidiaries for oil prospecting.

Hanoi, occupied with bigger issues, has not put the Spratley claim on its propaganda broadcasts. But since the Saigon Government seeks the sandspits for "Vietnam," any peace treaty to unite the divided nation is likely to include a clause on ownership of the Spratleys inserted by Hanoi.

What makes the Spratleys a ripe subject for dispute is that, geographically, they are about an equal distance from Vietnam, China's island of Hainin and the Philippines. Furthermore, all the major powers who might want to replant their flags in the Spratleys have at one time or another put lifeboats from their navies ashore on their cays.—Los Angeles Times.

Peking behind scenes?

Moscow, July 26

The Soviet Premier, Mr Kosygin, left here today for Bucharest at the head of a delegation attending a meeting of Comecon, the East European economics grouping.

Western observers here speculated that Mr Kosygin would discuss with Rumanian leaders the implications of President Nixon's forthcoming trip to Peking. There was speculation that the visit to Peking in June by President Ceausescu helped pave the way for the Nixon visit.

This will be the first meeting between Russian and Rumanian leaders since the announcement of the Nixon visit. Mr Kosygin and Mr Ceausescu met briefly at Moscow Airport when the latter was on his way back from Peking.

In a speech in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, this month, Mr Kosygin said opponents of Communist unity were trying "in every way to set some countries against others irrespective of their social system." Observers said he would certainly have had in mind remarks made by the Chinese Premier, Mr Chou En-lai, and Mr Ceausescu during the Rumanian leader's visit to Peking.

Attacking the "super Powers," Mr Chou said that "as long as the small and medium countries unite, they can become strong and defeat aggression from the big Powers."

At the same mass rally in Peking Mr Ceausescu said that "people of all countries are rising to oppose super Power politics."

In Tel Aviv, the newspaper "Maariv" reported that Chinese diplomats in Paris recently met a leading member of an Israeli left-wing Government coalition party at their own initiative.

In a cable from its Paris correspondent, "Maariv" said the meeting took place on Friday in the Chinese Embassy and lasted two hours.

"Maariv" did not say to which party the Israeli belonged, but it could only be referring to the left-wing Mapam Party, which has two Ministers in Mrs Meir's Government. A Mapam spokesman in Tel-Aviv declined immediate comment on the report. — Reuter.

Syrian border closure will hit Jordan's economy

Beirut, July 26

Palestinian commandos today hailed Syria's decision to close her border with Jordan in protest against King Hussein's military action against guerrillas operating in his country.

"The measure is a firm step towards a decisive Arab attitude against the Jordanian regime," said Yasser Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organisation in Damascus.

The PLO's "Fatah" newspaper added in a leading article that Arab punishment of the rulers in Amman should fit their "historical crimes."

Syria's decision pushes Jordan deeper into political isolation. It was also seen here as striking a much harder blow against the Jordanian economy than Iraq's closure a week ago of her border and airspace.

The Iraqi action was not believed to have had much impact, but Jordan has now been deprived of an overland route to the Mediterranean ports. Her other frontiers are across the desert to Saudi Arabia and across the river Jordan to Israel.

The decision by Damascus halts the long-distance lorries that usually bring Jordan about £28-millions' worth of imported goods a year from the ports of Lebanon and Syria. It also stops the road tankers that carry petrol to Jordan from the refinery at the northern Lebanese town of Tripoli.

It is also likely to interfere with the sales of phosphates, Jordan's biggest export. The country produces about a million tons a year, half of which normally goes overland to Syria, Lebanon, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Turkey.

The rest of the phosphates are exported through Jordan's one remaining outlet, the southern port of Aqaba, through the Red Sea to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan, China, and Formosa.

If the Syrian border is sealed for long, Jordan will have to use Aqaba for her trade with the West as well as the East, even though the Western shipments must travel round the tip of Africa due to the closure of the Suez Canal. Jordan annually imports Western goods valued at £67 millions.

Jordanians who have gone abroad by car for holidays in Lebanon and Syria may find themselves stranded, and only able to get home by air.

Syrian Government newspapers today indicated that the closure of the border would remain in effect until the Jordanian Government changed its attitude towards the commando movement.

But in Amman, Jordanian officials say they are determined not to change their stand as a result of any Arab pressure. They insist they will not allow a return to what they call the former "state of chaos" in Jordan.

The Jordan Government has announced that it will not take counter-measures, and will keep the border open on its side, to any vehicles able to cross from Syria either to stop in Jordan or in transit for other countries.

The Syrian Government's decision did not come as a complete surprise in Amman, in view of the growing hostility of Syria's closest allies, Egypt and Libya.

Syria at first adopted a conciliatory attitude towards the Jordan fighting, sending a military mission to try to mediate between the two sides, but last week it withdrew the mission.

King Hussein is visiting King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, his most important remaining ally in the Arab world. — Reuter.

Pakistani sees Sir Alec

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Pakistan's High Commissioner in London yesterday talked for nearly an hour with Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The unexpected request for the interview appears to indicate a belated recognition by General Yahya Khan's Government of its tarnished image in what would normally be friendly Western capitals.

The document which has done the trick more than any other is the report on the World Bank mission, headed by Mr Peter Cargill, which was leaked in Washington a few days ago. It suggested that Pakistan's President had lost touch with the actual physical repression being carried out in the name of his Government by troops from West Pakistan in East Bengal.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office, in an obvious effort to preserve the diplomatic niceties, was tactfully refusing to elucidate last night on the visit of the High Commissioner. Mr Salman Ali, beyond saying that it was "a general discussion of Anglo-Pakistani relations, and the situation in Pakistan."

But the fact that Mr Salman Ali stayed for 55 minutes — twice as long as the average when diplomats call on the Foreign Secretary — suggests that this was something more than an ordinary call.

It may be that President Yahya is anxious to impose conditions on the proposed team of 60 civilian observers, to be sent to East Bengal under the auspices of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. At least part of this team is expected to be made up of British officials with long experience in that part of the world, probably men with a command of Bengali, Punjabi, and possibly Urdu as well.

It seems certain that the refusal by Britain and the other seven nations making up the World Bank aid consortium to proceed with the normal annual grant of development funds is causing sharp anxiety in Islamabad. If, as seems certain, Pakistan's financial resources in hard currency are rapidly approaching zero, then President Yahya has to think of some fresh initiatives quickly.

Rotterdam unloads tanker

The Dutch tanker Stella Maris unloaded 600 tons of chemicals in Rotterdam yesterday after a trip of 10 days in which she failed to dump her cargo.

Protests caused the Dutch chemical concern AKZO to cancel plans, first to dump the waste off the Norwegian coast, then to dump it 600 miles west of Ireland.

When the tanker also was refused bunkering facilities in the Faroes and at Stornoway, the company ordered her return to Rotterdam, where the waste will be stored.

In two years the company will have an incinerator to burn about 5,000 tons of waste a year. — UPI.

US Negroes narrow wages gap

Washington, July 26

Negroes still substantially lag behind whites in many areas of social and economic progress in the United States, although the gap is narrowing, a Federal Government report showed today. The middle-range family income of Negroes and races other than white was 64 per cent of the figure for whites in 1970.

But at $6,520, it was about 50 per cent higher than in 1960, and also marked a further narrowing of the income differentials. In 1961-3 it was 53 per cent of that for whites.

The report said that 24 per cent of families of Negroes and other races had incomes exceeding $10,000 in 1969, compared with 9 per cent with commensurate purchasing power in 1960. The percentage of whites with such incomes increased from 27 per cent to 49 per cent in the same period.

Negroes make up 11 per cent of the US population, but whereas in 1960 about 60 per cent of all Negroes lived in the South, by 1970 only about half lived there. By 1970 three of every five blacks lived in the central city of a main metropolitan area.

Total employment of Negroes increased 22 per cent in the decade, but the report noted that the proportion of Negroes in the highest-paid jobs is far below their proportion in the total labour force.

Even in industries where Negroes are a large part of the labour force they tend to hold only a small share of the highest paid jobs in large companies. — Reuter.

TELEVISION

BEFORE and after the boxing, various hopes: Still: "Professional Boxing: Ali v. Ellis," exclusive and expensive to Auntie (BBC-1, 9 20). Earlier, repeat of "Without a City Wall," an attempt to make sense out of the problems of London ("Summer Season," BBC-2, 8 0). Later, exile number three, still looking homewards, is Oswald Mosley, an old (74) man not forgetting ("A Kind of Exile," ITV, 10 30).

BBC-1

12 noon Cricket: First Test—England v. India.
1 30 p.m. Watch with Mother.
1 45 News.
1 53 Maes a Mor.
2 20 Racing and Cricket: Goodwood 2 30, 3 10, 3 40, 4 10 races and First Test—England v. India.
4 20 Play School.
4 40 Jackanory.
4 55 Best of Vision On.
5 20 Flashing Blade.
5 44 Abbott and Costello.
5 50 News.
6 0 Nationwide.
6 20 Charlie Chaplin: "The Pawnshop."
6 45 What's the Sense?
7 5 Taste for Adventure: River of Death.
7 30 Film: "Up Jumped a Swagman," with Frank Ifield, Annette Andre.
9 0 News.
9 20 Boxing: Muhammad Ali v. Jimmy Ellis: from the ringside at Houston.
10 10 My World . . . and Welcome To It.
10 35 Points of View.
10 40 24 Hours: Kenneth Allsop.
11 15 Reinhold Niebuhr recalled.
11 40 Weather.

WALES (As BBC-1 except).—11 25 a.m.-1 30 p.m. Cricket and Racing: Glamorgan v. Northampton, and England v. India. Racing from Goodwood. 3 20-3 44 p.m. Telewelc. 6 0 Wales Today. 6 20 Charlie Chaplin: Tillie's Punctured Romance 6 45-7 5 Heddiw. 10 10-10 40 The Truly Amazing Phenomenon. 11 42 p.m. Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS.—6 0-6 20 p.m. Look North: Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 10 10-10 40 North—Twenty to the Dozen; North-west—Hall Collection; North-east—"Bean's Boots." Midlands—Contact; East Anglia—On Camera; West—Harbour Dues; South—Champagne When We Win; South-west—Peninsula. 11 42 p.m. Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 20 a.m. Play School: Dressing-Up Day.
4 30-6 35 p.m. Cricket: First Test—England v. India.
7 5-7 30 Open University: Science 23.
7 30 News.
8 0 Summer Season Presents: "Without a City Wall"—London and its region.
8 50 Collector's World: Windermere, Boats and Oriental Carpets.
9 20 The Oscars: "Johnny Belinda," with Jane Wyman.
11 0 News.
11 5 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

2 20 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races.
3 40 Once Upon a Time.
3 55 Tea Break.
4 25 Peyton Place.
4 55 Little Big Time.
5 20 How.
5 50 News.
6 0 Flintstones.
6 30 Crossroads.
6 55 Father, Dear Father.
7 30 Film: "The Buster Keaton Story," with Donald O'Connor, Ann Blyth, Rhonda Fleming.
9 0 Crime of Passion.
10 0 News.
10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley.
11 15 Play Better Golf.
11 45 The Photographers David Hurn

ANGLIA.—2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0. 4 5 Anglia News. 4 10 Yoga for Health. 4 40 Paulus. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 15 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Siege at Red River," with Van Johnson, Joanne Dru. 8 30 Father, Dear Father. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 15 Casting Around 11 45 Reflection.

CHANNEL.—2 15-3 40 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 0 Sean the Leprechaun. 4 10 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 20 Moment of Truth. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 15 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News, Weather. 6 10 Police File. 6 15 Channel Lookaround. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Murder at the Gallop," with Margaret Rutherford. 8 20 Father, Dear Father. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 10 Channel Gazette. 11 15 Actualities et Projections. 11 30 Weather, Summary.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 25 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Peyton Place. 4 40 Hatty Town. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 15 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "The Farmer Takes a Wife," with Dale Robertson, Betty Grable. 8 30 Father, Dear Father. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley.

NORTHERN (Granada).—2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0 races. 4 10 News: Peyton Place. 4 40 Yak. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 15 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday: Put it in Writing. 6 25 Best of Lucy. 6 55 Film: "Johnny Concho," with Frank Sinatra. 8 20 Father, Dear Father. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 15 Out Front. 11 50 Close.

SOUTHERN.—2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 22 Paul Bunyan. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 20 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 45 Father, Dear Father. 7 15 Film: "Timeslip," with Gene Nelson, Faith Domergue. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 15 Southern News. 11 25 Weather; It's All Yours.

WEST & WALES (HTV).—2 15-3 45 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 4 9 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 4 14 Moment of Truth. 4 40 Tinkertainment. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 20 How. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 18 Report Wales. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Father, Dear Father. 7 30 On the Buses. 8 0 Hawaii Five-O. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 15 Alive and Kicking—British Poets: Brian Patten. 11 45 Weather. Close.

HTV WEST (As above except).—4 7-4 9 p.m. Report West. 6 1-6 35 Report West.

HTV WALES.—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—6 1-6 18 p.m. Y Dydd. 10 30 R. Williams Parry. 11 30 Brian Patten. 12 midnight Weather, Close.

WESTWARD.—2 15 p.m. Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30 races. 3 58 Westward News. 4 0 Sean the Leprechaun. 4 10 Gus Honeybun Show. 4 20 Moment of Truth. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 15 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Film: "Murder at the Gallop," with Margaret Rutherford. 8 20 Father, Dear Father. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 13 Westward News. 11 17 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE.—1 45 p.m. Play Better Golf. 2 15 Racing from Redcar: 2 30, 3 0, 3 30, 4 0 races. 4 10 Calendar News. 4 15 Matinee. 4 40 Yak. 4 55 Little Big Time. 5 20 How. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 Smith Family. 7 0 Film: "Copper Canyon," with Ray Milland, Hedy Lamarr. 8 20 Father, Dear Father. 9 0 Crime of Passion. 10 0 News. 10 30 A Kind of Exile: Sir Oswald Mosley. 11 15 Farmhouse Kitchen. 11 40 Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 5 From Our Own Correspondent. 9 25 With Great Pleasure: Baroness Stocks. 10 15 Daily Service. 10 30 All Kinds of Music. 11 30 The All Electric Holiday Show. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Home and Family. 12 25 p.m. Brothers in Law. 12 55 Weather, Preview. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Steve Race's Invitation to Music. 3 0 C. P. Snow's Strangers and Brothers. 3 30 Twelve Maidens. 4 0 Gardeners' Question Time. 4 30 Story Time: Soldier Bear. 5 0 PM. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Me and the Missus. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 The Entertainers: Will Fyffe. 8 15 New Lifelines in Medicine: The Patient. 9 0 The New Radicals. 9 59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Today in Parliament. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. 11 31 Market Trends. 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m., VHF

("Stereophonic")

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Morning Concert: Handel, Michael Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Sibelius* (8 0 News). 9 0 News. 9 5 Handel.* 9 45 Music Making: Mozart, Franz Schmidt, Reger.* 10 55 Test Match Special: England v. India (1 35-1 40 News and 1 50-1 55 Scoreboard). 5 40 p.m. Orchestral Music. 6 25 Programme News: Stock Market Report. 6 30 Study On 3: Incontri In Italia (6 30-7 0 VHF Open University: Mathematics 34); 7 0 A Language in Your Briefcase. 7 30 The Proms: part 1: Mozart, Mendelssohn.* 8 10 The Society of the Poem. 8 30 The Proms: part 2, Mahler.* 9 45 Savonarola. 10 5 Recital: Harpsichord, part 1: Bach.* 10 40 Painter's Thoughts About Music. 10 55 Recital: part 2, Jean-Nicolas Geoffrey, Marais, Bach.* 11 20 News. 11 25 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m., VHF

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 22 a.m. Breakfast Special: John Dunn (8 27 Racing Bulletin). 8 35 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray's Open House. 11 2 Morning Story: "Come Back to Erin." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 Sing It Again. 12 2 p.m. Sam Costa: Accent on Melody (1 50 Sports Desk; cricket scores). 2 2 Woman's Hour. 3 2 Music and Racing from Goodwood—3 10, 3 40, 4 10 races. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. 4 31 Sports Desk. 4 40 Charlie Chester. 5 2 Album Time: Brian Matthew. 6 45 Sports Desk. 7 2 On the Latin Beat. 8 1 Sports Desk, Cricket scores. 8 2 Along Came Vince Hill. 8 45 Brendan O'Dowda: Shamrock Time. 9 15 Kenneth Alwyn: Lights of London. 10 2 Late Night Extra. 12 5 a.m. Night Ride. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247 m.

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 30, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 Noel Edmonds. 9 0 Johnnie Walker. 10 0 Jimmy Young. 12 noon Radio 1 Club: Ed Stewart. 2 0 p.m. Tony Brandon. 3 2 Terry Wogan. 5 0 What's new: Mike Leunox. 6 0 Sounds of the 70s: Mike Harding. 7 3-2 2 a.m. Radio 2.

Midlands, East Anglia (as Radio 4 except).—6 50-6 56 a.m. Regional News. 7 50 - 7 56 Regional News. 8 25 - 8 40 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 56 Regional News.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 50-6 56 a.m. News. 7 50-7 56 News. 8 10-8 40 This is East Anglia. 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 56 News.

North, North-west.—6 50-6 56 a.m. Northern News. 7 50-7 56 Northern News. 12 55-1 0 p.m. Northern News. 5 50-5 56 Northern News.

Wales.—6 30 a.m. Weather, Preview. 6 55-7 0 News of Wales. 7 25-7 45 Bore Da! 7 50 Weather, Preview. 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. 8 10 Good Morning Wales! 8 40-8 45 Today's Papers. 10 15-10 30 Gwasanaeth Boreol. 12 25 p.m. Concwest 77. 12 55 Newyddion. 12 58-1 0 News of Wales. 5 30 Cymru Heno. 5 40-6 0 Dateline. 11 56 Close.

South-west, South, West.—6 50-7 0 a.m. Regional Weather, News. 7 50-8 0 Regional Weather, News. 8 12-8 40 Today. 12 55-1 p.m. Regional Weather, News. 5 50-6 0 Regional Weather, News.

South-west (VHF).—12 0-12 25 p.m. Midday Parade (Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands).

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Premier and New Society under threat

From MARGOT MAYNE: Paris, July 26

M Chaban-Delmas's chief aide, M Simon Nora, has asked to leave the Civil Service on August 31, and his departure is hailed by the Prime Minister's Gaullist opponents as the end of the New Society—perhaps even of M Chaban-Delmas himself.

M Nora joined the Prime Minister's office when M Chaban-Delmas took over in June, 1969. He and another close adviser, M Jacques Delorn, had formerly worked for the reformist Prime Minister, M Mendes-France.

They are seen as the architects of the New Society which M Chaban-Delmas announced two years ago, to give French bureaucracy a human face with more consideration for the individual, especially the underprivileged.

It was to establish a continuous dialogue between the administration and the ordinary citizen. It would prod business leaders into greater efficiency and use the increased wealth for social aims — homes, transport, education, and sport.

The Gaullist UDR never warmly supported M Chaban-Delmas's New Society. For two years many judged it had merely increased the power of the trade unions. Meanwhile the Prime Minister's personal popularity increased, as opinion polls showed.

But the Gaullists, who are nervous about the future in spite of their party's 300 majority, have their eyes fixed on the 1973 parliamentary elections. They are wondering whether they can best win with or without their present leader. In the past two weeks both right and left-wing Gaullists have made open attacks on him.

Two weeks ago six UDR committee leaders of conservative tendencies published a manifesto alleging that the parliamentary agenda had forced superficial discussions of important Bills, and that the Prime Minister was using Parliament like a rubber stamp.

On his left M Fauré has announced that he will open a Movement for the Social Contract in September. This develops a scheme he proposed which attracted more than 50 UDR party members as well as Centrists and Independent Republicans. They claim to command two million votes in the country. With echoes of Rousseau the movement aims to re-establish old French political truths — not greatly different from those of the New Society.

M Fauré, twice Prime Minister under the Fourth Republic, is now 62 and a permanent candidate for a return to office. He admitted in May that he would aim at the presidency in 1975. That is a long way off and he may hope to climb there by way of the Prime Ministership, as did President Pompidou.

M Chaban-Delmas has been a Gaullist since 1940; in spite of his fidelity to the General he has never been popular among his colleagues. Too many believe him to be a wily lightweight. De Gaulle called him a Florentine. But his concern for the underdog is probably genuine. Before Parliament reconvenes, M Chaban-Delmas will no doubt reflect on the difficulties of getting a comfortable majority to accept a reform programme.

The present charges of corruption in high Gaullist places, and of police brutality, make him seem to cover or condone some doubtful activities. But M Pompidou is safe for another four years and he could dismiss M Chaban-Delmas at any moment he decided his Prime Minister was not capable of controlling the lumbering Gaullist leviathan. That moment may now be drawing near.

Bahrain strategy for independence cause for speed

From Alan Smith: Bahrain, July 26

BAHRAIN, the most developed of the nine Persian Gulf States now enjoying the last summer of British protection, is almost certain to declare its independence within the next three weeks.

There is now a sense of urgency among members of the Government about the move, which has been on the cards since it became clear over a year ago that Bahrain and Qatar were not prepared to join a federation with the Trucial States in the lower Gulf.

Bahrain is anxious to confirm its status as an independent State as quickly as possible, by winning recognition from the neighbouring Arab States, joining the Arab League, and being accepted by the United Nations. A formal declaration of independence will have to be made within the next three weeks if an application to the UN is to be made in time for the next session. Whether the UN wants a full member with a population of just 216,000 remains to be seen.

A simple declaration is likely to be followed by a more festive version on December 16, the Accession Day of the ruler, Sheikh Isa bin Sulman. It will probably be renamed Independence Day — "as much as anything" one Government source put it "to economise on public holidays." Bahrain observes both Moslem and Christian holidays.

The way to independence has been cleared by the announcement of a federation of six of the seven Trucial States. Bahrain and Qatar have long been on sufficiently unfriendly terms to rule out cooperation between them or agreement over their relative voting strengths in a larger federation. But neither State wished to be the first to go it alone and be accused of wrecking the chances of union.

When they have not been looking across the Gulf at the thinly disguised Iranian manoeuvring for influence, the Gulf States have been looking over their shoulders at their Arab neighbour, King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, and have been feeling equally vulnerable. The King let it be known that he wanted all nine States to form a federation and would withhold his approval of anything less. This view was reiterated to the ruling family in Bahrain in May.

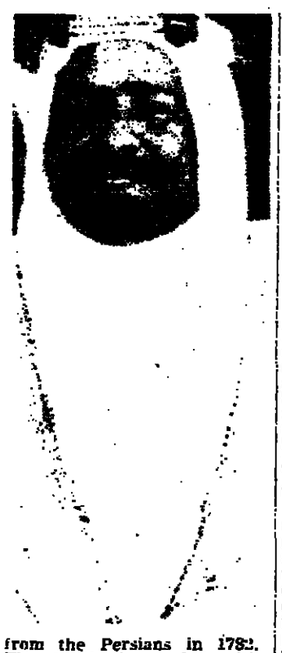
King Faisal — whose views usually emerge only in personal audience — appears to have been persaded to agree to something less than unity in the Gulf. The Kuwait Government, in particular, with a strong wish for a common front among the rich oil-producing sheikhdoms, has been urging the King not to risk chaos in the Gulf by refusing to accept a partial agreement.

The prospect of independence and the broader issues of Gulf and Arab politics do not much interest the majority of Bahrainis themselves, who are more concerned with the domestic politics of this tiny island oil refinery and trading post.

The Al-Khalifa family has held the Bahrain islands tightly since seizing them from the Persians in 1782. The family has ruled with benefit of British protection and advice but with no clear constitutional framework. Only occasionally, as in the fiercely suppressed riots of 15 years ago, has its control been challenged.

The last two Accession Days have brought promises from the Ruler of constitutional reform, but little action has followed. Last year saw a formal Council of State established to administer the country, with one third of the seats reserved for the Al-Khalifa family. Independence, when it comes, is expected to be accompanied with at least a nod towards reform.

Sheikh Al-Khalifa, ruler of Bahrain



Rhetoric but little joy for Marxists

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, July 26

Italy's largest Marxist-Leninist group, Lotta Continua, concluded its second national congress last night in Bologna, a political happening marked by a high level of mostly meaningless rhetoric and a low average age level among the 5,000 participants. It was a joyless, pseudo-proletarian Woodstock, without musical talent.

The only decision taken by the congress which bears on future developments in Italy is that the extra-parliamentary movement (which hopes someday to become a party) plans to concentrate its proselytising in the impoverished South. Its plans also include the launching of a daily newspaper; probably in Naples. During last winter's Fascist-led riots in Reggio Calabria, a leader of Lotta Continua ("The struggle goes on") tried to insert himself and his ideas among the Reggini, with no success. Now the Marxist-Leninists are to move out of the factories in Turin and Milan, and out of the universities in the north, for the fertile and always explosive areas in the south.

Lotta Continua chose Bologna for this meeting, paying the city about £700 for the two-day hire of the sports palace, because, other than being geographically central, Bologna is a famous Communist stronghold, the fief of the anti-revisionists' enemy. The Bologna city fathers did their best to ignore the congress, even seeing that its unauthorised posters were removed from the city's walls. Communist Party volunteers stood guard around the local offices to avoid any possible attempts at vandalism.

One of the movement's leaders told the congress that the Centre-Left Government, the Fascists, the Communists, and the trade unions were all part of the capitalist system. Delegates were urged to "carry the country's present economic crisis to the point of catastrophe, to bring about the collapse of the neo-capitalist foundation." Failure of their plans to infiltrate pacifist ideas in the military barracks was admitted but a letter of solidarity from a group of conscripted soldiers was read to the congress. The letter was said to contain a list of the names and car numbers of "the most Fascist officers and non-commissioned officers" in the Bologna area.

Tanker's fate

The fate of the 24,097-ton British tanker Garonne, with 54 crew, is not immediately known after reports that it was stranded directly in the path of Typhoon Nadine off Formosa.

Peace protected by arms

From LEE LESCAZE: Dacca, July 26

A MEMBER of East Pakistan's central peace committee went to a provincial town recently. He brought six armed bodyguards, and all refused the separate rooms prepared for them. They lay on the floor, three on each side of the leader so that an assassin would have to pick his target.

In every town and village the Pakistani Army has swept through, peace committees have been formed. Their official status is vague, but in practice they have power of life and death. A word from the peace committee is enough for the army. They arrest, and often shoot the accused.

Unlike the army, which consists of West Pakistanis mostly unfamiliar with this region and unable to speak Bengali, peace committee members are local men. They are recruited from the small proportion of the population, perhaps less than one tenth, willing or eager to cooperate with the military.

They are also afraid. In every town visited recently in two large areas of East Pakistan, there had been attempted assassinations, or threats had been dropped on doorsteps. Often, threatening letters are pinned to shrouds, like those used in Bengali burials.

Committee members pass the days in relative safety, gathering intelligence about guerrilla sympathisers, and ruling on the disposition of property seized from "enemies" — men who have fled or have been killed. The committees are also responsible for assuring proole that they have nothing to fear from the army.

At night, however, the guerrillas operate. In one town, two reporters stopped at a committee member's house to ask questions and watch as the committee prepared papers to send to army headquarters with a prisoner they had captured. The committee leader spoke of a narrow escape from assassins, but said he had the support of almost all citizens. Only agents from India, he explained, caused him problems.

When the reporters continued walking round the town, the leader sent his teenage son to follow them. One man started to address the reporters, saw the boy watching, and turned away. The reporters could escape their "shadow" only by driving out of town.

At a second town, with a normal population of only 2,000, the reporters were welcomed by peace committee leaders and offered tea. A crowd gathered. One of the peace committee complained repeatedly of conjunctivitis. The tea was a long time.

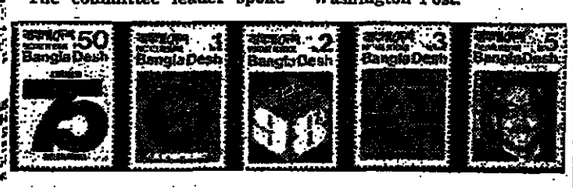
The committee leader said: "No one has been killed here by the army. It is trying to protect the people. It is also trying, to the maximum extent possible, to get the cooperation of the public."

Some people had been arrested, but most had been quickly released unharmed. "The main problem is All-India Radio, which is spreading totally false propaganda."

After drinking their tea, the reporters walked to their car. About 20 men and boys followed. "We can't talk, he'll report us to the army," one whispered. "No one agrees with him, but we are afraid."

As the reporters walked, the Bengalis poured out contradictions of the peace committee's statement. Many people had been killed, they said, and more arrested. "We have been waiting for a chance to speak to you."

Then they saw the man with conjunctivitis and stopped talking. "All we want is peace," one man said loudly. Presumably, the peace committee would not object to peace. — "Washington Post."



Mujib on stamps

By our Philately Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT of Bangla Desh is to issue its own definitive postage stamps on Thursday—eight values worth just over £1 sterling.

At the official launching of the issue in the Harcourt Room of the House of Commons yesterday, it was claimed that the stamps will be useable for external mail because the Government of India has accepted them for onward transmission.

But it seems unlikely that many countries in the Universal Postal Union will be happy about handling them and if any arrive in Britain without, say, the correct value of Indian or Pakistani stamps, the recipient is likely be charged excess postage. It is also probable that the philatelic world will treat the issue with caution, as it did with those printed by Biafra, although the Pakistan stamps overprinted "Bangla Desh," which these new ones replace, are likely to be collector's items.

Much depends on whether Bangla Desh manages to establish an internationally recognisable independence. If it does, this issue will immediately assume a value.

The stamps were designed by Biman Mullick, a Bengalee graphic designer who was responsible for the British Gandhi stamp of 1969. They are printed by Format International Security Printers and are being distributed by Bangla Desh Philatelic Agency, Chobham, Woking.

Kuala Lumpur £85
Singapore £85
Bangkok £80

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PARLIAMENT

Terms similar to ours—Brown

LORD GEORGE-BROWN—"The terms negotiated and recommended in this White Paper are in line with the terms we were prepared for. There can be no gainsaying either that, while the then Cabinet's final decision was clearly reserved until they saw the outcome, those of us responsible, in my view, would have been bound in honour and in every other way to recommend these terms or something not significantly different unless we, or one of us, had never meant the exercise seriously in the first place."

Britain's future was "inevitably bound up" in an association with Europe, Lord Carrington, the Secretary for Defence, said in the Lords when opening a three-day "take note" debate on the Market White Paper.

He said that, before the Second World War, there was hardly any branch of industry or technology of which we were not in the forefront. That was not the position today.

Britain's present position was not through lack of inventiveness or skill. It was simply that the size of membership of Europe could give us the opportunity to compete with other Great Powers.

"There is great opportunity here for the City of London, but material prosperity is not everything. We could not, as a Government, countenance joining Europe on terms which made circumstances in New Zealand, for example, insupportable."

The terms negotiated for sugar producers and for New Zealand were fair. As an Anglo-Australian he believed that Australia, with an expanding and diversifying economy, would be in a stronger position if Britain was stronger and not insistent on pursuing a stagnant way.

Of sovereignty, Lord Carrington said: "The national institutions of our friends in Europe have no more been watered down or eroded than have their national characteristics. For more than 20 years we have been a member of NATO with an American Supreme Commander, and in time of war the whole of the BAOR would be under the command of a German general."

He did not expect that our membership of the Community would lead to any dramatic impact or action with regard to defence. It had been said that there would be immediate repercussions to our nuclear arrangements. "This is not so. They will remain exactly as they are now."

Defence was excluded from the Treaty of Rome. The North Atlantic Alliance provided the essential background and framework for the defence of Europe.

It might be that closer association with Europe in a Community of Ten might lead to closer collaboration. But it would seem, in the foreseeable future, to relate more to collaboration on the production and rationalisation of arms.

"I do not believe that Europe, or any part of it, in the future should or could seek to acquire a nuclear armoury on the scale which the Russians and Americans, and no doubt soon the Chinese, find it necessary to maintain."

He did not think we would wish to afford it or that it would be appropriate. He hoped that Europe would always be united with the United States for its defence against the Communist world.

Lord Shepherd, for the Opposition, said he stood in the middle of the road, deeply uncertain. The advocates of both sides had overstressed the advantages and disadvantages although on balance the Conservative and Labour Parties believed that there were political and economic reasons for joining. Labour peers would be speaking for themselves during the debate. There would be no restrainis on them.

Lord Shepherd spoke of his vision of a united Europe embracing East and West and a Europe united in solving the economic and social problems of the under-developed world.

The EEC was now clearly an interim arrangement, itself beset by its weaknesses and national interests. An enlarged Community would be a very different organisation: it would become more self-sufficient and correspondingly there was a real risk that it could become inward looking.

Those who supported entry pointed to the dynamic effect on the whole economy. But that was impossible to quantify. Much would depend on how we adjusted during the five-year transitional period. Why should there be such a change in fortunes in a market of 290 million when we had apparently failed in a market of 100 million?

But if we remained outside, our existing export markets could be eroded progressively.

We should need to invest not only now, but during the transitional period and beyond. Capital investment in industrial production was attracted by profit and he strongly suspected that for the next few years industrial profitability was unlikely to rise and might perhaps fall.

The EEC had no specific policy towards regional development. We had very special problems here and he believed special arrangements would have to be made

Lord Gladwyn (L) said: "If we do not join we shall become more and more isolated and, in a world of super States and potential super States, become increasingly second rate.

"If things go wrong we shall just have to concoct remedial measures with our partners, as the French did in 1968. But it would be far better, if things did go wrong, for us to negotiate within a great Community rather than that we were once again alone and at the mercy of the International Monetary Fund."

Economically speaking this operation was a dash for freedom. Although the growing pains inherent in the operation would be considerable "nothing can shake my own conviction that in joining the EEC this country will have at long last discovered its true postwar destiny."

Lord George-Brown said he was speaking again on the subject "partly because of my personal sense of involvement which is very great indeed and partly because other people do not seem to be able to expound their view without dragging me into the subject.

"Last night, so the newspapers informed me, on television Mr Wilson declared that I was a dedicated European willing to go in on almost any terms, whereas he was in favour of joining only on the right terms.

"I would have said that was both a collection of the most emotive terms you could possibly use about the other party, while, as always, giving himself the benefit of any doubts going."

Lord George-Brown said: "On the contrary the other day in the Commons he occupied columns of Hansard with hitherto confidential quotes to show that I made the harsher, the tougher noises on New Zealand.

"Somehow it doesn't seem to me that both these things go—and only a few days' difference between them. It is a bore to be continually putting the record straight on the events of 1967. . . .

"This Government claims to have played the hand which we prepared for the negotiating table. We must have been pretty good at preparing and they must have stuck awfully close to our brief because it has worked out pretty well exactly as we thought it would."

He wanted to remove any confusion by setting out the steps by which the Labour Government reached its conclusions.

The first step was when he and Mr Wilson convinced Ministers in the Cabinet to accede to the Treaty if acceptable and favourable terms could be negotiated.

"It is fair to say that some were never persuaded but we did persuade the Cabinet as a whole, and we did it on both economic and political grounds. I think the Prime Minister was rather more persuaded by the economic considerations and by the political considerations."

The effect on Britain's balance of payments, on our agricultural policy in terms of overseas expenditure, and other matters were discussed.

The second step was the tour of European capitals concerned and, concurrently, talks with EFTA. "We emphasised the serious problems for us. We did no minimising, and we did no trimming. . . . We were convinced of the need to pursue this to a successful conclusion and convinced of the apparent willingness of the others to negotiate."

They saw that the troublesome issues were fewer than they had foreseen and that on the really troublesome ones acceptable solutions appeared to be available. "This was a view we jointly formed."

They then jointly put this to their colleagues. After exhaustive and exhausting discussions over many, many meetings and more than a few weeks, they jointly recommended and ultimately persuaded the Cabinet, by what had been said to be a substantial majority, that they should be authorised to table an application to apply unconditionally for entry. This was to apply unconditionally and not to enter unconditionally.

This was put to Parliament and they were authorised by Parliament "in that enormous vote." They then took the next step to prepare a negotiating brief and this was done by officials presided over at the highest official level, and they were prepared under ministerial guidance all the time.

"This was done at the end of June 1967 and I assert there can be no gainsaying of the joint and collective responsibility of the two Ministers then carrying the major responsibility. There can be no gainsaying that the issues covered in this White Paper are the ones we ourselves identified as being the main issues."

The terms in the White Paper were "not any terms, they are not almost any terms. These are the terms, or are very similar to the terms, that we thought would be right and acceptable. One always tries for more but we were prepared for these.

"I can see for myself no reason why if they were right then, they become wrong now." The economy was not weaker now and the balance of payments was not thinner now. "I do not believe that vast issues like this can be decided or should be decided on a basis of which party is temporarily in power at a given moment."

Lord Soper (Lab.) said that on the political issue he was irrevocably opposed to entry to the Common Market. He had no comfort whatever in the assumption that proliferation of the super State would itself be a guarantee or an augury of peace. The opposite was more likely.

Lord Thorneycroft (C.) a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that joining was a matter of faith rather than of figures.

Lord Chorley (Lab.) said the most lamentable thing about recent events had been the way that a large proportion of the Labour Party had now gone back on what they did.

"It fills me with a sense of shame, even of dishonour, that this should have happened when it looked as if we would be going into Europe as a united nation. It has happened because we lack the leadership which we really needed at this crucial point in our history."

Market spirit gives up the ghost

APART FROM a number of industrialists who see the possibility of further horizons being opened to them, the Rhondda is apparently certain that it is not for Europe. Down here along the narrow valleys of the Rhondda Fach and the Rhondda Fawr, the people remain convinced that they have hardly benefitted from regional policies under Labour, let alone the Tories, so why should going into the EEC change all that?

As yet, they have not seen any signs of such a policy emerging from Brussels. Communications in the valleys here are so difficult that Europe seems years away when even Cardiff is more than an hour's run by cumbersome double-decker from Treherbert along tortuous ribbons of tarmacadam.

Of course, if the views of the two Rhondda MPs accurately reflected feeling in the valleys, then the Rhondda would be equally divided on Europe. Mr Elfed Davies, who has sat for Rhondda East since 1959, is in the pro-Market camp, though he has his doubts.

Mr Alec Jones, who narrowly held Rhondda West at the 1967 byelection against the almost irresistible drive of the Welsh Nationalists, is firmly opposed to Europe. Mr Jones's views probably matter most, because the two Rhondda constituencies, totalling 78,000 voters, are to be merged into one large seat at the next election, and Mr Davies will be dropping out.

The issue was decided at a selection conference of the two members two months ago. Those present on the occasion say that the Common Market views of Mr Jones and Mr Davies had no bearing on the final outcome. The question was not even broached. What finally clinched matters for Mr Jones, it is said, was his concern for the future.

In a prepared speech, Mr Davies, a member of the miners' union for nearly 30 years, concentrated more on the debt owed by the Rhondda to the coal industry and the men who worked in the pits. Today, where once there were 60 pits only three remain. The grass is turning the tips into soft green mounds above Tonypandy, and the Forestry Commission has planted thousands of trees in the valleys, which hide the scars.

Mr Davies agrees that the majority of his constituents probably oppose entry, though he does not think the issue has whipped up a great deal of interest. A signatory of the Guardian advertisement supporting entry, he nevertheless gives the impression of wavering a little—"I'm not exactly happy about the terms," he readily confesses.

At the age of 58 he does not know what will happen to him after the election. Mr Davies does not say it, but his dilemma could be this. As a sponsored NUM MP, he can only get another seat with the support of his union, which has opted to oppose entry. Whether this factor will influence him when the Commons vote is taken in October remains to be seen.

The fortunate Mr Jones has none of these problems. A flamboyant ex-schoolmaster of 47, he exudes the confidence of a man who knows he is there for life. He smashed the threat of the Welsh Nationalists at his byelection in 1967, since when he has never looked back.

Like Mr Davies, he lives in his constituency, in a smart terraced house on what must be the steepest hill in Tonypandy. He accepted that entry into Europe was feasible on the right terms four years ago, but today he is convinced that the terms are not right for the Rhondda.

"We suffer because we are remote from the rest of the United Kingdom. Going into Europe puts us even further away from our markets," he says. He describes local interest in the subject as being merely academic, though he feels, indeed knows, that his constituents oppose entry.

He is not so arrogant as to ignore the views of his constituents, but he would only be swayed by the quality of their arguments, not the passions of their emotions.

Politically, the composition of the local Rhondda Council is avowedly anti-Market, with 40 Socialists, two Communists, one Ratepayer, and one Independent. Traditionally, it is usually more to the Left than its MP, and local people here say that the position is the same as ever.

With unemployment touching 5 per cent—and that does not include the several thousands of people who are ranked as unemployable through what is commonly referred to as the "dust disease"—the local authority has been pressing hard for more industry for the valleys.

On principle, it does not much like the idea of the Government's proposed new £40 millions town at Llantrisant, already being sulkily condemned for taking away much of the Rhondda's skilled labour force to man the new Mint.

Llantrisant is at the mouth of the valley away from the places into which the Rhondda would like to see new industry. More particularly, it costs a worker £2 a week in fares to travel to the more lucrative jobs outside the valley, thus depriving the Rhondda of some of its social character by helping to break up family life during the week.

The question that is asked, particularly by the unions but also by several industrialists, is what will happen to the smaller home-based industries if Britain joins the EEC. Will not the subsidiaries of many larger companies be wound up and called home to allow the parent to strengthen and expand its market into Europe?

It all boils down to the fact that the Rhondda has nothing for which it can be thankful to the present Government—not that the Wilson administration bestowed on it all that much favour, either.

Withdrawal of financial inducements to come to places like the Rhondda has made the council cynical, and it cannot see the position changing once Britain goes into Europe. It has seen hardly any new industry beyond the Mint for several years.

A recent incident has helped to foster anti-Market feeling. Ilford, the photographic company, had been talking of coming to the Llantrisant area and opening a factory which would have employed 5,000 people—"halve that, and you probably get the right figure," declared Rhondda's clerk sceptically.

Plans seemed to have been well advanced for the past year. Everybody here plays up the point that the scheme flourished while Mr Wilson was still at No. 10. Since then there have been rumours that Ilford was reviewing the situation. Now it has decided that the development cannot go forward.

According to the Rhondda malcontents, the company is looking towards Europe, and Switzerland is being mentioned as a place into which the company might expand.

"It's easy to see why Europe means so little down here," explained Councillor Les Thomas, chairman of the Rhondda Labour Party and a senior member of the council.

There is another side to the picture, though it is not so emphatic. Industrialists here do see advantages from entry into Europe. Mr Philip Poole, chairman of the local industrialists' association, says that Mr Jones was badly mauled by the association recently when he addressed them on the Market.

Admittedly, Mr Poole's firm is in tubular steel furniture, which is apparently selling very well in Europe at present. Mr Poole, however, sees no alternative for Britain or the Rhondda.

"We must go into Europe," he said. His association, which numbers three-quarters of the firms in the Rhondda, will be pressing Mr Jones and Mr Davies at every opportunity on the Market in the coming months, as well as knocking on the door of the Welsh Office.

Mr Poole looks on the Rhondda as an outsider who sees an area of high unemployment, whose position can only be improved by a greater turnover of work. He criticises the Rhondda for its parochial outlook and says there are many other places in the country which are overlooked by London.

"History shows that Britain has developed because it has not been afraid to go far away to look for markets. Distance has never been a problem for us and it need not be a problem for the Rhondda."

One firm is shouting out loud against the Market. A small cutlery firm, employing 80 people, claims that its site rent is about to be put up by 420 per cent by the Government. It has been in the Rhondda for more than 20 years and its lease is due for renewal.

One of its directors said that it might have to declare some employees redundant if its appeal against such a swingeing increase went unheeded.

In spite of the decline in the Free Church movement in the locality—10 churches have closed in the Rhondda in the past 10 years—the pulpit still has some power in the valleys. Even today, nine members of the local council occupy the pulpit on Sundays.

At election time, the Tory candidate gaily wends his way to the Conservative club, talks earnestly with the members, who just as earnestly wend their way to the polling booths and vote Labour. The consequence is that the Tory always loses his deposit.

As for the Welsh Nationalists in the Rhondda, they are, temporarily at least, a spent force. Mr Vic Davies, a pleasant red-faced lecturer in car engineering who looks more like a gentleman farmer than a teacher, almost gained the Rhondda West seat at the 1967 by-election.

Today, there is not much the Nats can do except to hold anti-Market meetings, which they have done in Tonypandy. Mr Davies, with only 150 paid up members in the Rhondda, can only drag behind Mr Jones's coat-tails on this issue.

FOCUS ON EUROPE

Keith Harper finds little EEC interest in the valleys

Last day of the Commons debate

Barber—farm support burden will decrease

When the Commons began the final day of debate on the Common Market, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Anthony Barber, said: "I think if anybody has asked me a year ago, I would have said that the chances of a successful conclusion to the negotiations were about fifty-fifty."

He paid tribute to the tenacity and skill of Mr Rippon, Britain's chief negotiator. "In certain respects, New Zealand, for instance, he has succeeded beyond my expectations."

Mr Barber said that when he himself had started negotiations after the election, he had emphasised to the Six that a satisfactory financial solution had to be found if Britain were to enter. "I have no doubt whatever that the terms which have been negotiated are not only fair, but that to join on these terms will be to the great benefit of the British people," he said.

"The basis of the Government's case is that we believe, on the terms that have been negotiated, membership of the Community will bring substantial economic benefits to Britain."

For an industrial nation, the best framework for efficiency and growth was one where there were opportunities for competitive trading, free of tariff barriers. This would provide better opportunities for specialisation.

Britain's performance in recent years had been disappointing. With the rate of growth in the past decade it would take us 35 years to double our standard of living. "The Community is doubling its standard of living every 17 years."

Mr Barber continued: "Talk to the Ministers of the Six and one finds they themselves have no doubt whatsoever that the abolition of tariffs and the formulation of a single large market have helped substantially.

"The abolition of tariffs was the trigger of trade expansion and industrial change. Entry to the Community could not be regarded simply as a tariff exercise. Change is not simply a technical matter of price relationships but of a new climate for planning, investment, production, and sales in a great new single market approaching 300 million people."

All the major motor industry companies wholeheartedly supported Britain's entry. "They all believe failure to seize this opportunity will gravely damage the prospects of British industry."

It was well known that the City was already a major contributor to our national welfare. This was not only in net terms. Our invisible earnings had not only been rising steadily but last year in gross terms amounted to something over £5,000 millions. "Those who work in the City have no doubt that the country stands to gain by our entry into the Community."

Mr Barber said this Government and the previous one had proceeded with negotiations recognising that the common agricultural policy was not negotiable. "But we do have the undoubted right to adequate transitional arrangements to enable us to adapt accordingly to the new system."

From 1980, when a ceiling would no longer apply, our payments to the budget would depend on two factors: the size of the total Community budget, and the yield in the nineteen-eighties of United Kingdom levies and tariffs charged on imports from non-Common Market countries.

"It is frankly impossible at this stage to make useful forecasts on either of these factors."

At present the Community expenditure devoted well over 80 per cent to agricultural support, from which the United Kingdom would get only a modest return. "But the future calls on agriculture will almost certainly decrease. Every year one third of a million workers leave agriculture in the Six and the pressure on farm surpluses has eased."

Mr Barber said those who depended on retirement pensions and other social benefits would be protected from any increase in the cost of living as a result of our entry — small though those increases were likely to be.

"These effects will not begin to be felt until the spring or summer of 1973 and this will be exactly the time that we shall be reviewing the purchasing power of National Insurance pensions and other benefits."

The Chancellor said he saw no reason for assuming that the measures the Government took to conform with freedom of capital movements within Europe would result in any substantial new wave of British investment on the Continent.

Discussing "identifiable costs to our balance of payments," Mr Barber said: "To talk as though there is going to be some terrible shock to the balance of payments is absurd. The sums we are talking about are well within the range of normal swings in the balance of payments."

Mr Denis Healey, intervening, asked for an estimate of the cost to the balance of payments of the "consumer-led reflation" announced by the Chancellor last week. Mr Healey said the "Economist," which favoured entry, believed the cost of the measures would be £500 millions on to the balance of payments.

Mr Barber said he had not read the report, but, without having read it, he would say it was "absolute nonsense."

He continued: "I reject entirely the arguments that the cost of membership will oblige us to hold back the growth of the economy." The costs would accrue gradually from the date of entry.

At a time when Britain was suffering from heavy unemployment, it should not be forgotten that the Six had been extremely successful in maintaining full employment, with the exception of Italy, where there had been special regional problems.

He had never sought to exaggerate the difficulties of staying out of the Market. "There will be no cataclysmic disaster if we don't join. Life would no doubt continue for quite a time much as at present with fewer changes than if we joined. We would no doubt get along quite comfortably with a slow rate of economic growth, proud of our history, and boasting of our tradition of civilised living.

"But . . . we would inevitably be overcome and overshadowed by a larger, stronger, and richer Europe. Our political influence would dwindle and history would pass us by."

Mr Michael Foot, for the Opposition, said that last week during the debate Mr Roy Jenkins had combined qualities of character, intellect, and eloquence, and "I would like to say I honour him for his qualities, however much I may disagree with the course he has recommended."

Mr Foot said the Government should agree to Mr Wilson's proposal last week, for a Select Committee to examine some of the details of the debate. "The status of the National Coal Board and the British Steel Corporation would have to be altered by legislation if we went into the Common Market. The House of Commons should examine these matters in detail."

The position of the steel industry was as of much interest as the dairy problems of New Zealand. The Government's statement in the White Paper that if we joined, there would be no interference with the size or status of the BSC or the NCB was either a "direct lie or a colossal display of ignorance."

There had been a lot of talk about people sitting on the fence. "In the case of the Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, the fence has collapsed. I look at him and think of the limerick: There was an old bear at the zoo, who could always find something to do, when it bored him to know, to walk to and fro, he reversed it and went fro and to."

Mr Foot feared that, in the EEC, the regions would be starved of essential assistance. "If our fears are proved correct, rather than the Government's vague expectations, then, indeed, you could have political consequences as well as economic consequences. It would be a strange irony if the measure designed to solder us more closely to the Community had the effect of splintering the United Kingdom."

He went on: "I believe it is of essential importance that this country should have good relations with France. I hope Mr Wilson will not hold it against me, particularly at such a promising moment in my political career — I hope he will have sufficient sympathy for a rising young politician and understand the situation — when I say that I have a soft spot even for the inefficient French farmers. Long may they live in subsidised splendour, but I don't understand why the people of Ebbw Vale should have to pay for it."

Far from being anti-Italian, he loved the Italy of Rossini, Garibaldi, Casanova, and the rest. "Any one who does not share my love of them can go and jump in the foaming Tiber." But it was not necessary in order to live peaceably and prosperously with our European neighbours to adopt from them institutions "which may well suit them and which they may justifiably think will suit us but which, in fact, have not at all been designed to suit us."

One of the institutions which would have to be altered fundamentally was the House of Commons and Parliament. "If the Government claims that conditions of entry are such that we should diminish the sovereignty of this Parliament I think they should say so quite openly, but I do not think it proper for them to suggest to the people that there is no erosion of sovereignty — of course there will be."

The liberties of people in this country had been better protected than in most other countries. "We don't want these liberties taken from us, particularly by a Government which has not even explained the matter to us.

"You cannot help to build democracy in Europe by undermining it in Britain.

"But I am so little of a Little Englander, I still believe, if you can rebuild it here, and enhance it here, and transform it into what we on this side call socialism, then you can save it everywhere and that is the proper course for this country."

The debate continued.

Money for asking

A charity yesterday appealed for people to claim money because it cannot give enough away.

Alderman Thomas Haughton's fund to help the poor apprentices of Derby has not given away a penny for 20 years. Annual interest of about £200 has been piling up on the money originally set aside in 1729 and the trustees are worried that the Charity Commissioners might soon want to know why the money has not been used

"Since the 1940s nine trustees have become increasingly amazed by the lack of applicants. It seems that the people who most need the money are reluctant to ask for it." Mr John Booker, clerk to the trustees, said yesterday: "Anyone who needs extra money to see them through their apprenticeship has only to come to our office and fill in an application form."

PERSONAL

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BIRTHS

FLETCHER.—To SIMON and JULIE, a son, Jake, on July 20.

PARTINGTON.—On July 23, 1971, at St David's Hospital, Bangor, to ANN (nee Edwards) and BILL, a daughter (Sara Jane) sister for William.

MARRIAGES

BUCKNALL—CATHCART.—On July 24, 1971, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Gorton, Manchester 18, with nuptial mass, Dr JAMES HARVEY BUCKNALL, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. E. BUCKNALL of St George's, Weston-super-Mare, to EILEEN, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. CATHCART of Manchester 18.

COCKSHOTT—JONES.—On July 24, 1971, at St Peter's Church, Hale, Dr IAN DEREK COCKSHOTT, son of Mr and Mrs J. COCKSHOTT, of Fallowfield, to JENNIFER MARGARET JONES, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs R. JONES, of Hale Barns and Nairobi.

SLACK—PEMBERTON.—On July 24, 1971, at St Laurence Church, Upminster, GORDON ERNEST, son of Mr and Mrs Sydney SLACK of Audenshaw, Manchester, to JEAN LESLEY, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. PEMBERTON, of Upminster, Essex.

WHITELEY—JONES.—On July 24 at St James' Holywell, by the Rev. J. Jenkin-Jones, IRA ELLEN, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs O. JONES of Holywell, to JOHN BAXTER WHITELEY, only son of Mrs Edna WHITELEY and the late Mr Fred WHITELEY of Withington, Manchester.

DEATHS

BROWN.—On July 23, 1971, in hospital, and of 6 Basford Road, Old Trafford, Manchester 16, GEORGE HERBERT, aged 65 years, dearly loved husband of EDNA BROWN, beloved brother of Emily Callinson, loved nephew of Mrs E. A. Stringer, and dear uncle of John, Director of Stringer and Brown, Ltd., Old Trafford. Service and committal at Manchester Crematorium this day, July 27, at 3.45 p.m. Family flowers only, please. Inquiries R. Pepperdine and Sons Ltd. Tels.: 061 226 2866 and 061 881 5629.

DAVIES.—On July 23, 1971, aged 75 years, at his son's home in Canada, WILFRED, beloved husband of Ada, dear father of Margaret, Jack and Anne.

DEATHS (cont.)

FOXLOW.—On July 24, 1971, at 14 Wavell Drive, Malpas, Newport, Monmouthshire, and formerly of Urmston, Manchester, EMMA FOXLOW aged 87 years, peacefully in her sleep and after much suffering patiently borne, dear mother of Patricia and Dorothy. Funeral on Wednesday, July 28. Service at the Gwent Crematorium, Croesyceiliog, Monmouthshire, on Monday, at 2 p.m. Flowers and inquiries to Albert E. Hicks Ltd., 1 Grafton Road, Newport, Monmouthshire. Tel.: Newport 59223.

HYDE.—On July 25 at Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford Kent, GLADYS IRENE, aged 75 years, widow of C. G. HYDE, J.P. after a long illness, courageously borne. Cremation service at Eltham Crematorium on Thursday, July 29, 1971, at 1.40 p.m. No flowers, friends please buy yourselves a plant in her memory.

PEDDLESDEN.—On July 23, 1971, in hospital, MINNA, aged 76 years, of 306 Victoria Avenue, Blackley, the dearly loved wife of the late Rev. E. J. W. PEDDLESDEN and devoted mother of Rosemary and Jennifer. Cortege from her home, for service in Broughton Park Congregational Church, on Wednesday, July 28, at 10.45 a.m., interment at Blackley Cemetery at 11.50 am. Inquires to Horace W. Sumner, Tel.: 205 1586.

RAWSTHORNE.—On July 24, 1971, in hospital after a brief illness, ALAN, husband of Isobel, of Little Samsford, Essex, aged 66 years. Funeral Service at Theydon Parish Church on Thursday, July 29 at 12 noon, followed by interment in the churchyard. Flowers may be sent to Thos. Wayman Funeral Home, Abbey Wall, Cambridge.

WISEMAN.—On July 24, 1971, STEPHEN, dearly loved husband of Winifred and father of Christopher and Peter. Director of The National Foundation for Educational Research and formerly Director of The School of Education at The University of Manchester. Cremation strictly family only at his request. No flowers please but donations to Cancer Research would be appreciated.

DONATIONS TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE Cancer Campaign can be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 6 Cartmel Close, Sunnybank, Bury

3-7 Aug. Adults, 30July-8 Aug. Juveniles, Kings Lodge Kew Grn, Sy.

Canada-Australia-Europe-USA Enquiries to USA & other countries. Dr Trivel, 36 Southwick St., London W.2. Tel.: 01-723 8126, 2174.

HOME NEWS

The OZ idea of love

By JOHN EZARD

"As Mr Justice Philanderer remarked . . ." began the learned advocate for Mr Richard Neville at the Central Criminal Court yesterday and then stopped.

Oh dear, he apologised to the Judge, what an unfortunate slip.

He had really meant to refer the jury to the judgment of Mr Justice Stable in the case of the novel "The Philanderer."

Furthermore, he wore a green sweater in the morning and a yellow T-shirt in the afternoon. Nobody pulled him up because Mr Neville was acting as his own advocate. He closed his self-conducted defence in the "OZ" obscenity trial with an all-day speech which over-rode its little local difficulties and brought barristers scurrying in *from other courts to listen.*

"*He is good*, isn't he," one barrister said, straightening his wig in the foyer, "and if he's talking about sex you'll have to excuse me, I must go in and hear."

Sex, Mr Neville agreed, had been the theme of much of the trial. This has been considering whether the three producers of "OZ" 28 conspired to corrupt public morals. But, after five *weeks of earthy and expert* evidence and argument about the issue, Mr Neville rose and asked the jury to recognise it as part of the underground way of love. His speech aimed as high as that of Lord Gardiner, *who in the same court almost* 10 years ago convinced the "Lady Chatterley" jury that there was a high breathlessness about beauty which cancelled out lust.

Mr Neville recalled that Mr Brian Leary, in a "viciously Victorian" speech for the prosecution, had complained that sex was worshipped in the magazine for its own sake. He had asked why nothing had been heard about love.

"Don't you remember how this movement began," Mr Neville asked the mainly middle-aged jury, "don't you remember the Beatles' song 'All You Need Is Love'? There was so much love around then that people almost died of an overdose. You don't hear so much about it now because people have become more practical. But it's *still there because* love must be the wellspring of any way of living in the world. Love entails tolerance and compassion—not just a person you want to possess, like a sports car."

He thought Mr Leary had been referring to romantic love —"violins, moonlit terraces, tuxedos, and E-type Jaguars, the world of Barbara Cartland."

"To reject that sort of love is not to reject love at all, but to reject a myth or an image of love which *is not only* unattainable, but which in the guise of ennobling women actually enslaves them.

"I think that what 'OZ' tries to do, or at least the community of which 'OZ' is part, is to redefine love, broaden it, extend it, revitalise it, so that it can be a force of release and not one of entrapment."

This expression of love included sexuality. Love and marriage did not necessarily, as in the old days, go together like a horse and carriage. But we passionately believed there was more love in "OZ" than in any of the newspapers the jury (nine men and two women) might have read on their way to court.

Taxi driver 'got £40 for abortion trip'

By our own Reporter

A taxi driver told the disciplinary committee of the General Medical Council yesterday that he earned up to £40 a time in commission for taking pregnant foreign girls from Heathrow Airport-London to the surgery of a London doctor.

The driver, Mr David Gordon, of Chadwell Heath, Essex, claimed that Dr Willie Townsley preferred him to bring German girls because they usually had more money. At that time it was very difficult for French people to get cash out of the country, he said. "The French girls had between £100 and £120: German girls had considerably more, about £200."

For this reason, Mr Gordon said, he sometimes received as little as £5 for a French girl, and twice his passengers were turned away from Dr Townsley's surgery in Hendon Way, North London. When higher payments —ranging from £20 to £40— were made, he received the *money from another taxi driver* at Heathrow.

Describing his first trip to Dr Townsley, late in 1969, Mr Gordon said that after taking a foreign girl there he was handed a piece of paper "with numbers, figures, and letters on it."

"I knew why he gave me the piece of paper—it was like a cheque and I would be recompensed, the taxi driver said. "He told me to take it back to Heathrow and someone would *contact me. Back at the airport* I was approached by someone. He took the paper and gave me £30."

Dr Townsley is charged with serious professional misconduct in that he "instigated, or sanctioned, or knowingly acquiesced in an arrangement to canvass for and effect the introduction of patients to his practice."

Mr Robert Gatehouse, QC, prosecuting for the GMC, said that since the passing of the Abortion Act women *from* foreign countries had been coming to London for simple, speedy, and legal abortions. For a variety of reasons, many had no introduction to a doctor and therefore approached taxi-drivers *at Hetbrow* Airport-London. The drivers had connections with some doctors who were prepared to accept these women as patients.

"Since apparently it is a lucrative business, a sizeable fee was paid to drivers who *effected introductions*," Mr Gatehouse said. One of the doctors involved, he alleged, was Dr Townsley. Mr Gatehouse said Mr Gordon had taken about 12 girls to Dr Townsley over a number of months. Then in the spring of 1970 he decided to offer, for payment, *his knowledge* to the "News of the World."

Mr William Rankine, a feature writer with the "News of the World," told the committee that his newspaper had paid Mr Gordon a total of £2,000 for his information and cooperation. He said the taxi driver acted entirely under the paper's direction and that he [Mr Rankine] had supervised the tape recording of a number of telephone calls to the doctor.

The committee heard a tape recording said to have been taken on Dr Townsley's doorstep in which the doctor denied all knowledge of fees being paid to taxi drivers.

The committee then heard a recording of a telephone conversation between Mr Gordon and two other people. The first voice was alleged to be that of Dr Townsley. The other person—alleged to be Dr Townsley's receptionist—had a lengthy discussion with Mr Gordon. Mr Robert Alexander, for Dr Townsley, claimed that a doctor's receptionist had no power to act for him, and the committee ruled that the alleged conversation was inadmissible.

The hearing resumes today.

Polys leading a 'social revolution'

Polytechnics and colleges of advanced technology are helping to bring about "a profound and distinctive social revolution," according to a report published yesterday by the organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

It says that the approach of British technical education to certain subjects has shown up the contribution of universities in Western Europe to be "tentative and inadequate" and has spread higher education to groups previously excluded.

The report, by Tyrell Burgess and John Pratt of the *Centre for Institutional Studies*, North-east London Polytechnic, is the fifth in a series of case studies.

It points to new self-confidence in the public sector of higher education and says that the attempt to give publicly-controlled institutions significant autonomy and freedom is the most important innovation in educational government since the foundation of the University Grants Committee at the turn of the century.

"The potential of the new development is even more important. Probably no western European country has yet had to face the *demand for mass* education which has become a major preoccupation of the United States. It is just possible that, with the creation of the new polytechnics, Britain may have placed itself in a position to begin to do so."

Innovation in Higher Education: Technical Education in the United Kingdom, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, £1.50.

British Medical Association discusses the problems of women in the 1970s

Girls 'abusing sex freedom'

SIR JOHN PEEL, the Queen's gynaecologist, said yesterday that abortion had made many of the emancipated women of 1971 less responsible in their use of the new-found sexual freedom. Pregnancies were being more irresponsibly conceived and healthy foetuses more wantonly destroyed than ever before.

In the 16 to 19 age group last year there had been more cases of gonorrhoea recorded in girls than in boys —"a fact which cannot give much satisfaction even to the most ardent feminist."

Sir John was giving his opening address as president-elect to the British Medical Association's annual scientific meeting in Leicester. He said that unplanned pregnancies in women below the age of 18 were clearly increasing.

"This is a matter of concern when we consider the

John Windsor at the conference

health of women of the next generation," he said. "Although physical maturity is achieved at puberty and childbearing may become therefore physically *free from* risk soon after this date, very few children at this age are emotionally mature and prepared for the responsibilities of parenthood. It is doubtful whether childbearing under the age of 18 is really in the best *interests of either the* individual, the family, or the community at large."

The percentage of births to girls under 20 had been increasing, although the overall birthrate had been falling steadily since 1964. The 1968 Abortion Act had caused a drop in illegitimate births, *but the rate in girls under 16* had actually risen by 200 per cent in the 10 years to 1969. During the last three years the number of terminations carried out on girls in that age group had steadily increased.

He said: "*I suspect that* many of these young women have found a freedom that they are anxious to exploit, but for the consequences of which they are not prepared to accept full responsibility. The emancipated woman of 1971 has no need to take refuge in pleas of seduction —she is a willing partner in most instances — and unhappily it is a matter of both commonsense and actual experience that the availability of a way out—namely abortion—makes so many less responsible in the use of their new-found sexual freedom."

It was often said that the Pill had done a great deal to emancipate women. "If this is so, how does it come about *that 70 per cent of those* unmarried girls who seek abortion have used no contraception when they became pregnant? This is not a question of contraceptive failure: it is not a question of contraceptive ignorance; and in many instances it is not a question of contraceptive availability. The reasons are very complex."

For married women, the way to eliminate excess fertility, with its slow and steady erosion of physical and mental health, had been made clear in our generation. That so many unintended pregnancies occurred reflected a lack of services and facilities, but also a degree of indifference and carelessness that was difficult to comprehend.

He regretted that the Secretary for Social Services, Sir Keith Joseph, had been reported as saying that the provision of free contraceptive advice would be a gratuitous waste of taxpayers' money. "But I was glad to see that he relaxed this somewhat in his statement to the Family Planning Association last week."

Sir John said: "It is not *surprising that gynaecologists* as well as general practitioners are getting more and more incensed by the increasing demand that they should recommend and carry out abortions within the Health Service for purely social convenience, and yet are prevented from making contraceptive advice within the Health Service freely available to their patients."

Hormones call the tune

WOMAN'S contrariness is due less to her nature than to her hormones, Dr Sydney Brandon, Reader in Psychiatry at Manchester University, said in his paper "Psychiatric Problems of Women."

Irritability, depression, and lethargy before periods could increase over the years and persist well past the menopause: but by experimenting with various oral contraceptives containing progesterone, a form of male hormone, the disorders could be prevented.

Unsuitable kinds of the pill could cause emotional instability resembling "puerperal blues"—the depression which can follow a birth. "Whereas most women report improved confidence in sexual activity in others there is a distinct decline in sexual interest and possibly increasing frigidity."

Beyond puberty almost every index of psychiatric illness showed more women than men. A clear relationship had been shown between menstruation and admission to hospital for acute psychiatric disturbance.

Smear service 'neglect'

PROFESSOR Hugh McLaren claimed that if the £10 millions a year spent on abortions in private clinics were spent on the cervical smear tests, all carcinoma of the cervix would be prevented; 3,000 deaths a year could be saved.

Funds were not sufficient to mount adequate publicity and the number of tests a year —1.8 million compared with 1.2 million when the service was set up in 1966—was flattening off.

In his paper "the Prevention of Cervical Cancer," Prof. McLaren, professor of obstetrics and gynaecology at Birmingham university, maintained that 17 million a year should be using the service —every woman of child-bearing age having sex

"We are not even allowed to charge for the service—they think that would be dreadful—but they are still charging old ladies for their teeth."

Doctors had no motivation to take tests. If they made smear tests on women aged under 25, they were not paid the standard 15s. fee. But that very week, he himself had found a girl aged 17 and her mother whose tests were both positive.

Anti-Market vote 'farce'

MARRIAGES and DEATHS

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr James Prior, is starting his own campaign on Friday to bring his sceptical constituents of Lowestoft in favour of the Common Market. An unofficial referendum in the area yesterday showed a majority against British membership.

The Keep Britain Out campaign announced yesterday that the result of its referendum was: Against entry, 16,359; for entry, 8,645—a majority of 7,714 against. But only 23,158 —fewer than a third of the 72,320 electorate—voted.

Mr Prior, who claimed at the weekend that some of his constituents were disgusted at this cheap form of propaganda," dashed off the following comment yesterday: "This just confirms what a farce the whole

By our own Reporter

business has been. Less than one third of the total electorate appears to have replied, even though every effort was made by the organisers to produce a large and adverse vote."

Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, a London solicitor who is chairman of the Keep Britain Out campaign, said after the ballot: "I think we have given everyone in the constituency a chance to say whether they want to join the Common Market. If Mr Prior does not now vote against the Market he has only one course open to him—to resign his seat and fight a byelection."

The organisers say that all voters in the constituency received ballot papers, which makes the proportional response appear very low. Mr Prior claimed that he *did not* receive one, and that some families received the wrong number of slips.

On the other hand, it may not have been wise for Mr Prior to call an exercise to which 23,158 people responded a farce. The Minister has been in hot water over his remark that housewives did not take seriously Mr Heath's election pledge to cut prices "at a stroke."

The Keep Britain Out campaign plans to announce the results of two more referenda this week, and three more in the autumn. Mr Prior is holding much of his fire until just before the crucial debate in Parliament. Of the 10 meetings he is due to hold before the vote, seven are in September.

Tariff cuts to aid growth

Tariff preferences for manufactured goods and certain processed agricultural products from developing countries are to be introduced from January 1, 1972. These preferences will apply to almost all the developing countries of Latin America, Africa, and Asia, and to Yugoslavia.

The scale of preference will be broadly the same as the offer submitted to the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) last year, and details will be published as soon as possible. If Britain joins the EEC, its scheme will have to be assimilated.

Mr Michael Noble, Minister

By our Political Correspondent

for Trade, announced the Government's decision yesterday in a written reply to Mr Bernard Braine (C. South-east Essex) who had asked when the Government proposed to act under the arrangements agreed last year in UNCTAD. Parliament will be asked later this year to approve an order and regulations under the Import Duties Act, 1958.

Talks on the need for a preference for developing countries have been going on since 1964. In 1968, UNCTAD passed a resolution supporting non-reciprocal, non-discriminatory tariff preferences in favour of developing countries to increase their export earnings, promote their industrialisation, and accelerate their economic growth.

Last October the preference-giving countries failed to agree on a uniform scheme of preferences, but decided on individual schemes which each country expected to yield comparable results. The EEC introduced its preference this month. Japan intends to do so next month; Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Austria all aim to introduce their schemes on or before January 1, 1972. US legislation has not yet been submitted to Congress.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

ADELPHI (836 7611). Thurs. next, 7.0. Subs. 7.30 Mats. Th. 3.0. Sat. 4.0
THE MUSICAL OF A LIFETIME
SHOW BOAT
with the Immortal Songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN
Red. Price Prevs. Today & Tomorrow.

ALDWYCH 836 6404.
RSC's 1971/2 London Season
Harold Pinter's new play
OLD TIMES
(Tonight & Tomorrow 8.0. Aug. 4 m & e, 5, 13, 14 m & e)
Maxim Gorky's ENEMIES (tomorrow. Thurs. 7.30. Aug. 6, 7 m & e, 9, 10, 18 m & e, 19). Stratford-upon-Avon's
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
(Fri. 7.30. Sat. 2.30 & 7.30. Aug. 2, 3—all seats sold).

AMBASSADORS (01-836 1171). Evs. 8 Sat. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
"IF WE SEE A BETTER PLAY THIS YEAR WE'LL BE LUCKY."—Obs.
FORGET-ME-NOT-LANE
by PETER NICHOLS

ASHCROFT, CROYDON. 688 9291. Until July 31. Eves. 7.45 Sat. 5 & 8. ERIC SYKES, JIMMY EDWARDS in Their Record Breaking Comedy
BIG BAD MOUSE
with JOAN YOUNG

CAMBRIDGE (836 6056). Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0
INGRID BERGMAN
JOSS ACKLAND
and KENNETH WILLIAMS in
CAPTAIN BRASSBOUND'S CONVERSION
Last week. Must Close July 31.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Aug. 5 at 6.30. Subs. 7.0. Sats. 1.0 & 7.15. Faith Brook John Woodvine
IAN McKELLEN as
HAMLET

COLISEUM. 836 3161. Tonight Thur., Sat. & Aug. 3 to 6 at 7.30.
KISS ME, KATE
"An undemanding evening of good tunes well sung." Guardian.

COMEDY (930 2578). Evs. 8.15. Sats. 6.0, 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). (Red. prices 25p to £1.) Charles Tingwell, Gay Singleton, Richard Coleman, in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION (930 3216). Fully air-conditioned. Evs. 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
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BRILLIANT PLAY—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan.

DRURY LANE (836 8108). Evs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
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THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS.
"HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Times.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Fri. & Sat. 6.15, 8.30.
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DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES OH! CALCUTTA! SEEM LIKE LITTLE WOMEN AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S (836 5122). Evenings 8.15. Sat. 5.45 & 8.45. Mats. Thurs. 2.45 (Reduced Prices)
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ROBERT COOTE, GEOFFREY SUMNER, GRIFFITH JONES
WENSLEY PITHEY in W. D. Home's
THE JOCKEY CLUB STAKES
"An evening of georgeous fooling."

FORTUNE (836 2238). Eves. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 2.45 Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Gerald FLOOD. Janet MUNRO. Harry TOWB in Lesley Storm's cmdy
LOOK, NO HANDS!
"I Laughed Loud and Long." Harold Hobson. Sunday Times.

GARRICK (836 4601) Mon to Th. 8.0 Friday & Saturdays at 6.30 & 8.30. Paul Daneman "Very funny." S Tm. In HILARIOUS SEXY COMEDY.
DON'T START WITHOUT ME

THEATRES

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ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation—Sk

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Sats. 5 & 8.15. Mat. Wed. 2.30.
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JOAN GREENWOOD
MICHAEL GOODLIFFE PETER BAYLISS
THE CHALK GARDEN
"ONE OF THE BEST PLAYS IN LONDON."—Observer.
LAST WEEK OF LIMITED SEASON.

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ALEC GUINNESS. JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606). 7.30 (Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 red prices): BARRY MARTIN in
FIDDLER ON THE ROOF
also Starring Stella Moray. 5th Year.

KING'S HEAD, Islington. 01-226 1916 Presents in association with The Soho Theatre, Orion's ENTERTAINING MR SLOANE. Directed by Frederick Proud. Evgs. 8.30 (ex Monday) Dinner optional 7.30.

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices).
ROBERT MORLEY
Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking." "VERY, VERY FUNNY." Standard OVER 350 PERFORMANCES.

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45.
GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR, E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF YEAR. Plays & Players Award.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Rest. 248 2835. From Thurs. at 7.0. Subs. 8.15. Mat. Th & Sat. 3.0. MICHAEL REDGRAVE in THE OLD BOYS by William Trevor

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW. 836 3878. Tonight & Tomorrow 7.30 & Thur. 3 & 7.30: AMPHITRYON 38. Fri. 7.30 & Sat. 3 & 7.30: TYGER.
OLD VIC. 928 7616. Tonight. 7.30 last perf. of: THE CAPTAIN OF KOPENICK. Tomorrow 7.30 & Thur. 2.15 & 7.30 last perfs. of: THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Fri. 7.30 last perf. of: THE ARCHITECT AND THE EMPEROR. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30 last perfs. of: A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS.

OPEN AIR. Regent's Park (486 2431). A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. 7.45. Mat. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2.30.

OPEN SPACE (580 4970). Members "SWEET EROS" & "NEXT." Evgs. 8 p.m. incl. Sun. (ex. Mon.). and SUGAR PLUM 1.15 Mon. to Fri. Late night Thurs., Fri. 10 30.

PALACE (437 6834). 2nd YEAR. Evgs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30.
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE
with ROY HUDD

PALLADIUM (437 7373). Nly. 6.15, 8.45. Sat. 2.40 "To See Such Fun." TOMMY COOPER, CLIVE DUNN, ANITA HARRIS, RUSS CONWAY. Children ½ price at door Sat. 2.40. It's a £73,000 show & Looks it—SM Dec. 21 CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611). Mon., Thurs. 8. Fri., Sat. 5.15 (25p to 140p) & 8.30 4th YEAR SMASH HIT MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST, BAWDIEST, MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON."—Sun. Times.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Evgs. at 7.45 Mats. Weds. and Sat. at 2.30
JUDY PARFITT. MARGARET TYZACK
VIVAT! VIVAT REGINA!
by Robert Bolt with MARK DIGNAM

PRINCE OF WALES. 930 8681. Red. Price Prevs. July 30 8.0. July 31 6.0 & 8.50. 1st Night Aug. 2 7.30
SIMON OATES SUE LLOYD
KATE O'MARA
THE AVENGERS

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RICHMOND. 01-940 0088. RICHARD TODD, ROBERT BEATTY, BARRY SINCLAIR, PATRICIA IVEY and BARBARA EVANS in THE GRASS IS GREENER. Mon.-Fri. 7.45. Sat. 5.15 & 8.15.

ROUNDHOUSE 267 2564
Previews July 30 & 31. Opens Aug. 2
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ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8.30. Peggy ASHCROFT, Maurice DENHAM, Gordon JACKSON
THE LOVERS OF VIORNE
by MARGUERITE DURAS
"Dame Peggy, great acting." S. Tel.

ROYALTY (405 8004). Mn., Tu., Th., Fri. 8.0. Wd. St. 6.15, 9.0. Adults only
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"SHOCKING PERHAPS BUT AMAZING & AMUSING." Daily Express. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING." DT. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL." ST

ST MARTIN'S (836 1443). Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5, 8.30. Wed. 2.45 (red prices) Paul ROGERS, Donal DONNELLY
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for Years."—Evening News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0. Sat. 5.0, 8.0 Wed. 2.30 3rd Year. Jeremy HAWK Muriel PAVLOW, Terence LONGDON in William DOUGLAS HOME'S Greatest-ever Comedy Success
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596).
HAIR
Evs. 8 Fri., Sat. 5.30 & 8.40. "Magnificent, irresistible." Pple. A few good seats available. Friday first house at 5.30.

SHAW THEATRE, Euston Rd. 388 1394 Fully air-conditioned. SHAW'S
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE
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NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

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BOESMAN & LENA
by Athol Fugard.
Late Show Tonight 10.30 p.m. Improvisations by THE WING.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Eve. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8. MOIRA LISTER, TONY BRITTON, LANA MORRIS, TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "SO FUNNY IS THIS THAT IT HURTS."—Pch. "Wildly Funny."—Sk

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317). Nightly 6.15 and 8.45. £100,000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK & WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment. Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0. Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
"More sexually arousing than Oh! Calcutta!"—Sheff Tel. 2nd Great Yr.

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45 Sat. 5.0 and 8.15 Thurs. 2.45
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ABELARD and HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (By Old Vic). 928 7616. Tonight 8: HAPPY DAYS. Tomor. 8: WAITING FOR GODOT. Thur. & Fri. 8: LITTLE MALCOLM AND . . . THE EUNUCHS. All seats 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fully Air Conditioned. From 8.15 Dining & Dancing. At 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT and at 11.0
CATERINA VALENTE
Aug. 9 THE NEW SEEKERS. Com. Aug. 23 LOVELACE WATKINS.

CINEMAS

ABC 1. Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861 Dustin Hoffman in LITTLE BIG MAN (AA). 2.30 and 8 p.m. Bookable
ABC 2. Shaftesbury Avenue. 836 8861. TALES OF BEATRIX POTTER (U). 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m. Bookable.
ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981.) Buster Keaton Summer Season (U). Today SHERLOCK JR. Progs. 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45
ACADEMY TWO (437 5129). Bo Widerberg's ADALEN '31 (X). Prog. times. 1.10, 3.35, 6.0, 8.30. Till July 28.
ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI (X). Mifune showing 5 31, 8 25
ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). THE HORSEMEN (AA). Sep. Progs. 2.30, 8.0. Bookable.
CAMEO-POLY (580 1744). Truffaut's BED & BOARD (A). English Subs.
CAMEO ROYAL, Ch. X Rd. 930 6915. THE SEXY DOZEN (X). LOVE ME LOVE MY WIFE (X). Last 2 days.
CARLTON (930 3711). John Wayne BIG JAKE (AA). Progs 1.10, 3.25, 5.45, 8.15. Late Sat. 11.15 p.m.
CURZON, Curzon St. 499 3737. Fully Air Cond. Eric Rohmer's CLAIRE'S KNEE (A). 2.15, 4.20, 6.35, 8.40.
DOMINION, Tott. Ct. Rd. (580 9562). THE SOUND OF MUSIC (U); Todd AO. Sep. progs. 2.30, 7.45. Last 2 days.
EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.35. Late Sat. 11.30. Bkble.
LEICESTER SQ. THEATRE (930 5252). SUNDAY, BLOODY SUNDAY (X). Glenda Jackson, Peter Finch, Murray Head. Cont. progs. 2.30, 5.15, 8.0. Sun. 3.30, 5.25, 8.5. Late show Sat. 11.15.
ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X). Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble 2.0, 5.15, 8.35. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late show Fri. and Sat. 11.45.
ODEON, Leicester Sq. (930 6111). ESCAPE FROM THE PLANET OF THE APES (U). Cont. progs. 2.10, 3.50, 6.5, 8.30. Sun 3.50, 6 5, 8.30.
ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). Steve McQueen in LE MANS (U). Col. 70mm. Sep. progs. Mon.-Fri. 2.45, 8.15. Sat. 1.0, 4.25, 8.15. Sun 4.0, 8.15. Le Mans at 3.50. 9.0, Sat. 1.45, 5.10, 9.0. Sun. 4.45, 9.0. All Seats may be booked in advance.
ODEON, St Martin's Lane (836 0691). THE ANDROMEDA STRAIN (AA). Cont. progs 2.15, 5.0, 7.45. Sun. 4.30, 7.25. Late show Sat. 11.15. ANDROMEDA at 2.45, 5.30, 8.15. Sun. 5.0, 8 0.
PARAMOUNT, Lower Regent St. (839 6494). Ali McGraw, Ryan O'Neill, LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10, 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Late Show Fri & Sat. 11.30 p.m. Suns. 4.20, 6.30, 8.40.
PARIS-PULLMAN, Sth Ken. (373 5898). Resnai's JE T'AIME, JE T'AIME (A) 4.45, 6.45, 8.45.
PLAZA, Lower Regent St (930 8944) DIARY OF A MAD HOUSEWIFE (X) Richard Benjamin, Frank Laguella, Carrie Snodgrass. Progs 2.45, 4.45, 6.50, 9.0. Late Show Sat. 11.30 p.m.
PRINCE CHARLES Leic. Sq. 437 8181 Until Aug. 11. Paul Scofield in KING LEAR (A). Mats. & Evg perfs. 2.30, 5.45, 9.0 Bkble
RITZ, Leic. Sq. Clint Eastwood KELLY'S HEROES (A). Progs. 2.0, 5.0, 8.0. Late Fri./Sat. 11.15 p.m.
STUDIO ONE. Oxf. Cir. 437 3300. BLUE WATER, WHITE DEATH (U). Progs. 12 50, 3.15, 5.45, 8.15.
VENUS, off Kentish Town Rd., NW1. 485 9658. THE CREMATOR (X). 4.50, 6.50, 8.55. No perf. Sunday.
WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leics. Sq. 439 0791. THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Suns. 3.30, 5.50, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STARTS. Normal prices. £1.10p seats bookable.
WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. 439 0791. SUMMER OF '42 (X). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.30, 8.40. Sat. 11 p.m.

CIRCUS

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Aug. 4 until Sept. 11 THE SENSATIONAL
MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS
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EXHIBITIONS

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OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM. Sadler's Wells OPERA. Evgs. 7.30. Tonight, Thur., & Sat.
KISS ME, KATE
Tomorrow: THE SERAGLIO. Fri.: BARBER OF SEVILLE. (836 3161).

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL OPERA. Tonight at 7 Prom. performance BORIS GODUNOV.

COVENT GARDEN. ROYAL BALLET. Tonight 7.30 Apollo, The Dream, Raymonda Act 3. Wed. & Thur. 7.30 Scenes de Ballet, Enigma Variations, Jazz Calendar. Fri. & Mon. next 7.30 Anastasia. Sat. 2.15 & 7.30 The Dream, Dances at a Gathering. Seats available except tonight & Sat. evg. (240 1066).

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA until Aug. 3. With the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Today & Fri. at 5.5 ARIADNE AUF NAXOS (Strauss) very few tickets at £6 & £7. Tomorrow at 5.55 LA CALISTO (Cavalli). Thur. & Sat at 5.30 COSI FAN TUTTE (Mozart), possible returned tickets at short notice. Box Office: Glyndebourne, Lewes (Ringmer 411) and Ibbs & Tillett, 122 Wigmore Street (01-935 and 1010).

QUEEN ELIZABETH HALL (928 3191) Until July 31. Direct from Budapest
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191). D'Oyly Carte, Gilbert & Sullivan Opens July 28 THE MIKADO.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (928 3191). Season Aug. 24 to Sept. 16. Bk. now.
LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE. Rosebery Avenue (837 1672). 10 to 21 Aug.
CHITRASENA
DANCE COMPANY OF CEYLON
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ART EXHIBITIONS

GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W.1. Tel.: 01-493 2488 Stefan Bergman—paintings.
GROSVENOR GALLERY, 48 South Molton St. W 1. BY APPOINTMENT ONLY. Tel.: 01-629 0891. Cubist Futurist Surrealist, Non-objective Art.
HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). BRIDGET RILEY, retrospective exhibition. And ERWIN PISCATOR: work in the theatre 1920-66. Till Sept. 5. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10-8. Tues., Thurs., 10-8 Sun. 12-6 Adm. 30p. Tues., Thurs. 6-8. 10p (Admits to both exhibition.)
LEICESTER GALLERIES, 22a Cork Street, W.1. THE SCHOOL OF PARIS. '50s and '60s 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.
MALL ART GALLERIES the Mall SW1. Pastel Society & United Society of Artists Annual Exhibitions. Adm. 20p until 1 p.m. 28th Robor Broadway. Recent Paintings Until 5th Aug. Free Mon. to Fri. 10-5. Sats. 10-1

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CONCERT

HENRY WOOD PROMS. Royal Albert Hall, 7.30 BBC Symphony Orch. Colin Davis, Stoika Milanova, Yvonne Minton, George Shirley. Mozart: Symphony No. 26. Mendelssohn: Violin Concerto Mahler: Das Lied von der Erde.

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

PALACE (236 0184). Now booking. Tues., 14 Sept. (3 weeks), world premiere HOWARD KEEL and DANIELLE DARRIEUX in THE AMBASSADOR, new £100,000 musical. 18 Dec. on—FREDDIE (Parrotface) DAVIES, ANITA HARRIS in ALADDIN, with BERNARD BRESSLAW, BILLY DAINTY, THE DALLAS BOYS.

Bolton

OCTAGON THEATRE. Bolton 20661 Tuesday, August 3 for ONE WEEK HOME IN THE WORLD A musical with Spirogyra Tickets 30p, 43p from Frames, Oxford St., Manchester.

Chichester

CHICHESTER. Tel: 0243 86333 Tonight & July 29, 30 at 7.0. July 31 at 2.0 REUNION IN VIENNA July 28, 31 at 7.0 July 29 at 2.0 CAESAR AND CLEOPATRA

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LEEDS PLAYHOUSE. (0532) 42111. Opens Wednesday, July 28. 7.30 for 3 weeks, prior to London BILL SIMPSON JOYCE BLAIR LYNN DALBY JESS CONRAD
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World Premiere of a new musical by Jon Spurling. Songs by Charles Ross.

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NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE Tel 45671 Evenings 7.30. Sat. 3.0 & 8.0 Tonight, Wed. Sat. (mat & eve)
A CLOSE SHAVE
The new Feydeau farce "Frivolously frenetic."—D. Telegraph.
Thurs. & Fri. Sophocles' ANTIGONE

Oldham

OLDHAM COLISEUM 634 2829 Tues. to Fri. 7.30. Sat. 4 p.m. & 7.30
BIRDS ON THE WING
by Peter Yeldham (till August 7)

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VICTORIA THEATRE (0782) 65962 Tonight at 7.30 and all week HANDS UP—FOR YOU THE WAR IS ENDED! The Vic's new Musical Documentary

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC, ARDWICK. Tel. 273 1141. S.W.A.L.K (A) 3.0, 5.45, 8.30. L.C.P. 7.35
DAVENPORT Telephone 483 3801 Second Week SOLDIER BLUE (X) One perf. 8 p.m. Feature 8.40. Pullman and Circle Seats Bookable.
GAUMONT 236 8264 for a season SCROOGE (U) Separate performances 2.30 and 7.45.
HALE (Licensed Bar) 928 3218 10 RILLINGTON PLACE (X) 6 p.m 8 45 'L 8) Sat. 5 and 8 p.m
MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street 237 0479. Daily at 3.0 for children: MY SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN (U) and HELLO DOWN THERE (U). Evenings for adults: Peter Collinson's THE LONG DAY'S DYING (X) (6.30) and Sidney Furie's THE LAWYER (X) (8.05).
REX Wilmslow 22266 "THE ARISTOCATS" (U) and "Charlie—the Lonesome Cougar" Daily 2.30 and 7 p.m
STUDIO 1, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437 Passionate odyssey . . . soaring far beyond! Nichole Avril S. FOR SEX (X). Colour 2.55 5.55 8.50 For each one sex has its own meaning WIFE SWAPPING FRENCH STYLE 1.50 4 25 7.20
STUDIO 2, Oxford Road. Tel. 236 2437 The love story that's a riot of FUN! Jack Wild Mark Lester S.W.A.L.K. (A)*. Colour 4.50 5.30 8.20 Plus Roy Castle as THE INTREPID MR TWIGG (U) 3.4 4.40 7.25 * May be seen by unaccompanied children
TATTON LUXURY CINEMAS GATLEY MAJOR GET CARTER (X) 1 perf. 7.50 Feat 8.35 Mat Wed 2.15 MINOR Second Week PERCY (X) 1 perf. 8 p.m. Sat 6 and 8.30.
THEATRE ROYAL CINERAMA Telephone 834 9366 Julie Andrews Rock Hudson DARLING LILI (U) Sep. perfs. 2.30 and 7.30 (bookable).

ART EXHIBITIONS (Outside London)

Manchester

COLIN JELLICOE GALLERY
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SUMMER EXHIBITION
PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, GRAPHICS until August 31.
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WHITWORTH ART GALLERY University of Manchester Whitworth Park, Manchester M15 6ER Mount Trust Collection of Chinese Art. Closes Saturday, October 2. Open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. except Sundays. Evening extension Thursdays until 9 p.m. Admission Free

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BELLE VUE. Last week of the incomparable MOSCOW STATE CIRCUS Nightly 7.30. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat 1.30, 4.30 7.30. Bk. 061-223 2927 or pay doors.

Davies offers cold comfort to Clyde men

By KEITH HARPER

Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, yesterday received the report on the restructuring of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders commissioned by the Government when the firm collapsed.

It is expected that Mr Davies will be making a statement in the Commons later this week, and certainly before August 6, the date until when shipbuilding has been guaranteed by Mr Robert Smith, the provisional liquidator. The restructuring of the combine, it is thought, will lead to a large number of redundancies. The most continuous speculation in Scotland has centred on the Clydebank division of UCS, which employs about 2,600 of the total labour force of 8,500. It is expected that the division will be closed. At a meeting yesterday with leaders of the Scottish TUC, Mr Davies refused to give any assurances about the future of UCS, nor was he hopeful about the general unemployment situation there.

Mr James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish TUC, said after the meeting that there was nothing in it to "give us the slightest hint that the Government is in command of the situation."

The delegation told Mr Davies that the UCS workers meant to take over the yards if the Government tried to split them up or close them. The Scottish TUC can take no action itself because it would be interfering with the sovereign rights of member unions.

Mini-budget

Mr Jack said that the Government had been clearly told that his organisation could not stand by and watch the unemployment figure in Scotland rise from 134,000 to 150,000, as Mr Jack thinks it will do in the coming months.

Union leaders got the impression that the Government was simply relying on the effects of the "mini-budget" to get the economy moving again. They told Mr Davies, however, that this was not enough, and that the Government should seriously consider a stronger industrial policy for Scotland.

The TUC is planning a rally in Central London in November as the high spot in its campaign in the autumn against growing unemployment. It will be followed by a lobby of Parliaent. Rallies will also be held at weekends in major industrial centres.

Our Northern Labour Correspondent adds: As the Clydebank yards of the group resumed work yesterday after a fortnight's holiday, shop-stewards were impatient over the delay in letting them know what future is being recommended for the yards.

The UCS stwards are to meet today. Mr Con 'ONeill, secretary of the UCS stewards' committee, said they hoped the advisers would honour an undertaking to let the unions know what was being recommended to the Government before the report was made public.

A detail of the Arthur Devis painting of Sir George and Lady Strickland in the Grounds of Boynton Hall

£45,000 painting saved for nation

BY OUR ART SALES CORRESPONDENT

AM IMPORTANT eighteenth-century English painting which seemed doomed to go to the United States has been saved for this country. It is "Sir George and Lady Strickland in the grounds of Boynton Hall," by Arthur Devis. The Ferens Art Gallery, Hull, has bought it for £45,000. The gallery particularly wanted the painting because Boynton Hall is 25 miles from Hull.

The painting was sold to a dealer at Sotheby's in June 1969, for £48,000 after it had been sent in by a descendant of the Stricklands. An export licence was applied for and an objection was raised. The Keeper of the British collection at the Tate, Mr Martin Butlin, told the reviewing committee on the export of works of art that the painting was exquisite in handling and subtle in composition, and was widely regarded as Devis's masterpiece. The Tate wanted the painting.

The reviewing committee decided that an export licence should be refused if within three months an offer of £58,200 was made on behalf of the Tate. The Government said it would not give any money, although it would consider giving the Tate an advance from the next year's normal grant.

The Tate decided not to make an offer and all seemed set for the export. Then the American client of the London dealer decided to withdraw, and the painting was again available—at the reduced price of £45,000. The Lord Mayor of Hull launched an appeal, and the money was raised.

The Department of Education gave £10,000, the Pilgrim Trust £5,000, the person who sent the picture to Sotheby's £5,000, the National Art-Collections Fund £4,000, and Yorkshire Arts Association £1,000. Other money came from the Friends of the Ferens Gallery, the gallery's own funds, and firms and private people mostly in Yorkshire.

● The *Royal Academy's* summer exhibition, which closed on Sunday, set several records. The 852 works of art sold fetched a total of £67,023, compared with £52,950 for 650 last year. Attendances were 52,500 (48,000 last year). The latest figures also exceed the Academy's previous best season—1969.

Neck and neck at Epsom on redevelopment

By our Planning Correspondent

Epsom is an infuriating bottleneck to the motorist struggling along the A4 to such summer retreats as Bognor and Worthing. The istuation is just as appalling to the resident of this Surrey suburban commuter domain who tries to shop or cross the street, particularly on a Saturday.

But the proposals finally put forward by the local borough and up for consideration today by the Surrey County Council have caused much dissent. The woman chairman of the sub-committee responsible was dropped by her resident association backers as a council candidate in May and beaten when she courageously went ahead and stood as an independent.

The current plans include a dual carriageway relief road almost within a stone's throw of the existing main thoroughfare, new shopping space, and the possibility of long-term freedom for shoppers from traffic, though there is no firm commitment.

The opposition from various local associations still hopes to persuade Surrey to get all the officials to think again. There is some agreement that a special bypass would be currently impossible because of the extra cost. As it is, the one-and-a-half mile relief road, which will remove 58 privately owned homes, 27 council houses, and 40 other properties, is priced at more than £5 millions.

The Woodcote (Epsom) Residents' Association believes the project is still too grandiose and would like to see the scale reduced. First, Greater London Council road plans in the area near by are designed to cater for less traffic. So Epsom could merely find it has replaced its High Street bottleneck by another one alongside as cars converge on the capital.

Secondly, the association thinks the county might do better to give greater priority to other projects outside the town by "semi" by-passes which will, in effect, provide means for some heavy traffic to avoid the built-up area althogether.

Its other main worry concerns the possibility that Epsom, like many another town in recent years, could become over-shopped. There has been talk of doubling the present provision, which would, in turn lead to more cars and more parking.

Meanwhile the boroug's supporters feel that some of this opposition has developed a little late in the day, particularly as there was provision for public participation. Moreover, the whole plan was prepared with the aid of outside consultants, Sir Frederick Snow and Partners, as well as Surrey, and has it seems the blessing of the road experts from the Department of the Environment.

Channel ferries disrupted

By our own Reporter

Sailings of car ferries from Newhaven to Dieppe will be severely disrupted today and tomorrow because of a dispute involving officers on the French ships. Some sailings from Dover today will also be affected.

British Rail Sealink said last night that two of the six out-ward sailings from Newhaven had been cancelled on both days, as well as two of the returning sailings.

Two sailings from Calais and three from Dover were cancelled today.

Sealink said the Newhaven services would be the most disrupted. Passengers booked for cancelled sailings could either wait to fill any reserved places which were not taken up, or could drive down the coast to Dover. But few cancelled bookings could be expected at this time of year.

Dover will be less severely affected because there are more ships at the harbour, and two routes—to Calais or Boulogne. The ships at Dover could be more intensively used, Sealink said.

Sealink said last night that the French ferries were expected to be back in service on Thursday.

Cancellations on the Dover/Calais route today: Dover-Calais: 0800, 1200, 1400. Calais-Dover: 0915, 1115.

Cancellations on the Newhaven/Dieppe route tomorrow: Newhaven-Dieppe: 0100, 11[illegible]. Dieppe-Newhaven: 0145, 0600.

Lollipop crossing decision

By our own Reporter

Drivers stopped at school crossings by "lollipop" patrols must not proceed until the "Stop, children crossing" sign has been taken away, Lord Widgery, the Lord Chief Justice, ruled in the High Court yesterday. If they do, they are breaking the law.

Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Lawson, sitting with Lord Widgery in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court, agreed that a police appeal from a decision of magistrates at Andover, Hampshire, should be allowed.

The magistrates had acquitted Victor George Langdown, of Mylen Road, Andover, of failing to stop after he had claimed that he was entitled to drive behind a number of women and children because they had crossed his part of the road and were on the offside part by the time he reached the crossing.

The Divisional Court ordered that the case should go back to the magistrates with a direction to convict Langdown.

Banner causes party flutter

A 12FT *BLUE* and white banner advertising a village fair at Penn, Buckinghamshire, has caused a political storm because the fair is being organised by the local branch of the Conservative Party.

The banner was strung across the main street in nearby Beaconsfield. But Labour and Liberal supporters protested, saying it was against the law to have a political poster — which they claimed it was—attached to a Post Office building.

As the protests increased, some local Tory workers got cold feet and pulled the banner down at night. But 24 hours later it was back again after the local Conservative MP, Mr Ronald Bell, had taken up the case with Mr Christopher Chataway, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Then Labour Party workers asked the Shadow Minister, Mr Ivor Richards, to get the banner down again. Yesterday, residents found the Tories had taken it away after being told by the Post Office's general manager, who held a special meeting to decide the issue, that it must not go up.

But last night the local party agent, Captain Anthony Wilkinson, said: "Our banner's going up again. We got permission two months ago from the Post Office to put it up, and we thought we had got around the ruling about political matters by leaving out any mention of Conservatives."

Mrs Sheila Cliff, secretary of the Beaconsfield Labour Party, said: "We're still blazing mad, because the Tories have tried to pull a fast one by kidding people that the event is a typical village fair and not letting on that it's just a Tory fund-raising event."

The Post Office said: "We get requests from time to time from organisations all over the country for permission to attach similar banners to our buildings. We let them—provided they are non-political. The Post Office does not involve itself in politics."

£20,000 for Open course

By our own Reporter

The Secretary of State for Education and Science, Mrs Thatcher, said in Manchester yesterday that the Open University was developing a course on the teaching of reading which would be of use to education colleges and local authorities as well as the university's own students. Her department had contributed £20,000

Mrs Thatcher was speaking at the eighth annual study conference of the United Kingdom Reading Association. She said she hoped the course would help to stimulate interest in the subject by making available recent information and thought. The course — "the development of competence in reading" — will be ready for January, 1973.

She hoped to have within the next few weeks a report from her advisory committee on handicapped children on whether any guidance was needed by local authorities in dealing with children suffering from dyslexia.

£47,000 damages

A High Court judge said yesterday that Derek Irvin, aged 44, a "tough, hard-working Northerner," was now tied to his wife's apron strings because of being blinded and severely burned in an explosion at a factory.

Mr Justice Caulfield awarded Mr Irvin, of Mill Way, East Grinstead, Sussex, £47,218 damages—the highest award this year. The judge had been urged by counsel to "think big" on damages because it was "an appalling accident" and also, as Britain might soon enter Europe, to have in mind that damages were higher there.

Many simple pleasures were now denied Mr Irvin, who had been a good husband and a maginficent father, said the judge. He no longer had the thrill just of seeing his two children.

Mr Irvin, a £2,500-a-year plant manager, was burned by boiling caustic soda. The award was against Imperial Chemical Industries, which admitted liability for the explosion at its Huddersfield works in January, 1968.

Educational researcher

OBITUARY

Dr Stephen Wiseman, director of the National Foundation for Educational Research, died at his home at Windsor on Saturday. He was 63. A noted educational psychologist, Dr Wiseman was director of the school of education at Manchester University for 11 years before being appointed to the National Foundation in 1968. He announced last month that he was to retire because of ill-health.

Dr Wiseman traced his interest in educational research and psychology back to his earliest days in teaching when, as a raw physics graduate from Durham University, he was allocated the most backward class at an all-age elementary school in London. He never went on to specialise in physics, but taught in a variety of elementary, central, technical schools until the war, when he served in the RAF education service, with responsibility for selecting and training RAF personnel.

In 1946 he became senior lecturer in education at Manchester, one of the first universities to establish and develop a large educational research department. It was there that in 1951 he began direction of the survey linking the educational attainments of primary school children to environmental factors, a theme he continued to pursue over the years, as director of the school of education from 1957 and professor of education at Manchester from 1961.

The results of this survey were to form an important contribution to the 1967 Plowden report on primary schools.

When, late in his life, he moved south to direct the National Foundation for Educational Research, he had built up a reputation for logical and scientific thinking backed by his own practical teaching experience, which commanded wide respect in the educational world. He was concerned about the need to feed the results of educational research back into the system and to overcome what he saw as the shortage of adequately trained people in the research field.

His publications included "Examinations and English Education"; "Education and Environment" and "Intelligence and Ability."

002 grounded for a week

Concorde 002, grounded for checks following a severe test flight on Thursday, is not expected to fly again for at least a week. The checks were ordered after 002 was put into an exceptionally tight turn at high speed by Captain Scott Flower, test pilot for Pan American. No serious damage has been found.

Sir George and Lady ...
Boynton Hall

GLC scheme would end Covent Garden district, says vicar

By MARTIN ADENEY

The public inquiry into the redevelopment of Covent Garden, which has bubbled quietly and rather technically for the past two weeks, yesterday became almost a teach-in on the merits and demerits of community planning. The Vicar of St Martin-in-the-Fields, the Rev. Austen Williams, gave evidence for the Covent Garden Community, which claims to speak—and speaks loudly—for the residents of the area.

Mr Williams turned the GLC's words about its desire for participation in planning and its descriptions of the area back on itself, by arguing that for all its fine words it had neglected participation and would sweep away the very character of the area the plan was supposedly based on.

In his turn, he was subjected to a venomous, if icily correct, counter-attack in cross examination by Mr John Taylor, who appears as counsel for the GLC.

Counsel for the community, Mr Thayne Forbes, had set out the community's case: conditions did not exist for the area to be defined as a comprehensive development area; the GLC had merely done a visual survey to establish its obsolescent design and layout—it had taken no account of the community itself, or the structural condition of buildings.

It was bad planning policy to instigate wholesale redevelopment in an area where an existingand vital community would, by the logic of development, be fragmented and destroyed. It provided no answer to traffic. There would, he claimed, be no traffic problem after the end of the market. Much of the GLC's plan, he said, based its rationale on dealing with the traffic problem.

"Underlying the whole of the community's case was the complaint that far from regarding participation of local people as desirable, the GLC had allowed nothing more than nominal participation," Mr Forbes said. Instead of making the area into a comprehensive development area, piecemeal development should be allowed under the control of the GLC and other planning authorities.

£2M an acre

The vicar gave evidence as chairman, since April 1, of the Covent Garden Community. He spoke for a few moments like the classic man-in-the-street. Throughout the period during which the plan had been drawn up, criticism on a broad, human, common-sense basis had been dismissed as inadmissible and destructive. "It is as if the layman is trespassing in affairs almost settled by the expert, the technologist, the 'man who knows,'" he said.

When land values were worth £2 millions an acre how would the interests of people living there be safeguarded? "Above a certain line, determined by fortune and circumstances, people actually live in an area," he said. "Below the line, they are housed, although they may have been there for 80 or 90 years. They are somehow detachable, they can be moved, they can be offered 'alternative housing' in a way that would be impossible above the line."

The planners had written: "We cannot plan for people, only with people." "Yet in the case of Covent Garden, this had been totally disregarded," Mr Williams said.

Representatives of the GLC had failed to attend the inaugural meeting of the community, and in spite of its words it had acted to remove some of the longest-resident people from two buildings behind the Waldorf Hotel, even though planning permission for the hotel extension had not been granted, nor had clearance been sanctioned for a new road.

Mr Williams said it was no longer plausible to isolate the centres of major towns so that they were only for huge prestige hotels, offices, and so-called tourist attractions. This could lead only to a collapse of true community life in cities. "If the plan were implemented, the famous London district of Covent Garden would very largely cease to exist," he said. The GLC was planning totally to destroy more than two-thirds of an area to produce "a vigorous and interesting environment by day and night, both as a place to live and as a centre for entertainment and cultural activities." He added: "They well know that that is an exact description of the area as it is now."

Cross-examining Mr Williams, Mr Taylor asked if it were true that a high proportion of families in the area shared baths, kitchens, and lavatories. Yes, the vicar said, but he had always felt that it did not need a tremendous plan to deal with people decently.

Mr Taylor said he knew of no invitation to the GLC to attend the meeting to which his representatives had not gone. Where was a copy of the invitation? The community's counsel said they had no copy.

He asked Mr Williams whether he gave approval to the kind of thing the community's newspaper said. He replied that he did not vet it. But he did agree that the community's campaign was part of the "world-wide struggle against giantism and impersonal good one. "The union has, for great opportunity, Mr Williams said, but he did not believe it had been equal to it. As far as rehousing was concerned, "assurances that you are doing your best are not quite enough. Assurances that the Government is doing its best are not quite enough."

All the community wanted was for the GLC to reconsider the plan, for the community to come alongside and present a few papers. Where in all the publicity the community had put out was there a single paragraph that said that? Mr Taylor asked. The community, Mr Williams pointed out, was still fighting a campaign. And before Mr Taylor could say more, the Department of the Environment inspector hearing the inquiry, Mr C. Hilton, told him: "Quite frankly, I think you are wasting your time."

The inquiry continues today.

Thames unlikely to get Brunel's ship

BRUNEL'S ship, the SS Great Britain, is still likely to stay in Bristol in spite of an offer yesterday of a Thames-side berth near Tower Bridge.

The move would cost about £250,000, and involve further risks to the ship which was towed back from the Falkland Islands last year. With the HMS Belfast just opposite, and the Cutty Sark at Greenwich, the project committee also would risk saturating the marine-archaeology market in London.

Talks between the Great Britain project, the Port of London, the Greater London Council, and Taylor Woodrow, which is developing the St Katharine Dock site, have resulted in a proposal to moor the Great Britain on a pontoon on a quay near the entrance to the former enclosed dock. But these bodies will not contribute to the cost of preserving or maintaining the ship.

Keeping the ship in Bristol — in the dock from which she was launched in 1843— remains the first choice. Mr Richard Goold-Adams, chairman of the project, said yesterday: "We would decide on a Bristol site"

But such an offer would have to come from Bristol Corporation, and relations with the council have deteriorated since February when the city refused to contribute towards restoration and maintenance.

Its offer was that the ship could stay in the city-centre dock area—which is about to be closed and redeveloped — although there was no guarantee that it would be the original dock.

So, if the ship had to be moved—and that would mean putting her back on to the kind of pontoon she travelled on from the Falklands — the potentially greater revenue of a London berth would be preferable.

Well over 200,000 people have paid to see the Great Britain in Bristol in just over a year, paying something like twice the revenue needed to meet the costs (but including only a "peppercorn" rent from the council) of keeping the ship on show. What is not going so well is the campaign to raise money from industrial and private sources for restoration.

Taylor Woodrow has agreed to position the Great Britain near the "entertainment" section of its St Katharine Dock scheme and the GLC has given permission in principle.

With Bristol's council leader, Mr Gervas Walker, away on holiday, the corporation adopted a stony attitude yesterday. Mr Bob Wall, deputy leader, said: "We will not change our policy."

Mr Eric Gadd, vice-chairman of the Brunel Society, said the move would be a tragedy. "The ship was built in Bristol and that is where it should stay. There will be a lot of opposition to the move."

It also remains possible that the Thames proposal is merely an attempt to force Bristol to come to a firm conclusion.

John O'Callaghan

A fireman inspects the hole in the roof of the Chelsea College of Science and Technology after an explosion in a Laboratory underneath

Youth 'tried to kill police'

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

A youth was accused yesterday of trying to kill six policemen while he was on the run. Frank Morrison (19) fired at two officers in Birmingham hours after committing a robbery, and at three in Hitchin, said Mr Richard Lowry, prosecuting, at Hertford Assizes.

Mr Lowry said Morrison had raided a gunshop, stolen 500 rounds of ammunition for two Smith and Wesson automatic pistols and a .22 revolver, and robbed a post office in Nottingham of £1,700.

Morrison, of Wellington Road, Exeter, has pleaded not guilty to trying to murder six police officers. He has admitted firing a gun with intent to resist arrest. It was stated that the search for him ended when a police officer shot him in the shoulder.

Mr Lowry said the story began in Morrison's home town of Exeter on May 14, when Morrison stole the weapons and then drove to Swindon, where he got the ammunition. He drove to Birmingham the same day and in a car park at Holyscroft pulled out one of the guns on two police officers.

PC Roger Vercoe said that he and PC Michael Enticott went to the car park after a 999 call was received from a man living in nearby flats. "Morrison pulled out a pistol in his right hand and cocked it with his left hand. He got out of the car and came towards us.

"The pistol was pointed at us. I immediately ran to the radio in the Panda car to radio for assistance. I threw myself to the floor at the same time to give myself cover. As I fell to the floor I heard a shot and something hit the wall just behind me." As they ran away, there was a second shot before Morrison fled in his car. As he did so, he fired again at a car driven by a CID officer arriving on the scene.

Morrison, it was alleged by the prosecution, then drove to Nottingham. He parked outside Lenton sub-post office and, armed with one of the guns, went inside.

He handed a green cloth bag to two women—Mrs Lilian Brown and Mrs Winifred Newbury—and ordered her to fill it with money. Morrison then drove to Leicester and continued by train to Blackpool. From there he went to Edinburgh, back to Blackpool, and on to Exeter.

When he arrived in his home town, he fled again when he saw police officers. He drove to London and finally to Hitchin, where he booked in at the Sun Hotel. What followed was a series of shootings after police officers knocked on his bedroom door at 7 a.m. Morrison fled through a window carrying a .22 Luger revolver.

Sergeant Dennis Moore and PC Stanley Hobman then took up the pursuit. Sgt. Moore stopped on the way and collected a 12-bore shotgun from a house. It was stated that he had no authority to do this.

Mr Lowry asked him: "Whether or not you were authorised to have that shotgun in accordance with police regulations, is it now the subject of an inquiry?" He replied: "Yes, it is."

He said that Morrison fired five times at him and another officer. "He was taking deliberate aim at us. He was aiming directly at PC Hobman and I realised the peril we were both in. I grabbed the shotgun, put the barrel through the shattered car windscreen and fired. Morrison raised himself up and took another shot and I immediately fired again."

Detective-Inspector John O'Reilly told how he ended the gunman's freedom with a bullet to the left shoulder. Later, Morrison told the officer: "It was you or me anyway."

The case continues today.

Partisan 'sermon' alleged

By our own Reporter

Two Conservative MPs have written to Lord Hill, chairman of the BBC, complaining about a broadcast by the Rev Dr Colin Morris, a Methodist Minister, in which he is alleged to have attacked Western involvement in Vietnam.

They are Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot) and Mr W. Stratton Mills (Belfast North), chairman and secretary of the Conservative Broadcasting and Communications Committee. Their complaint comes nearly four months after a dispute over another of Dr Morris's broadcasts, in which he is alleged to have attacked the Government over the Immigration Bill.

Vietnam claim

Dr Morris contributes to the early morning religious radio programme "Thought for the Day." The MPs complain that on July 2 he took up his time with an attack upon Western involvement in Vietnam and that he declared: "From a position of comfortable remoteness, Britain connived at the devastation of an entire country."

They add: "As the BBC is obliged by its charter to show impartiality, it would be a courtesy to the listeners of this religious broadcast were they to hear more of God and less of Mammon and of Morris."

Appeal judges order inquiry

The Court of Appeal yesterday called for an investigation into lawyers' handling of a case described by Lord Justice Sachs as one where the machinery of justice had operated "in so lamentable a way" that further investigations would be required.

The case was that of an Indian, Nasir Mohyud Din (27). At the Inner London Sessions last August, Mr Din was fined £40, with £40 costs and banned from driving for six months, for being in charge of a car while unfit through drink and with his blood-alcohol content above the prescribed limit on November 14, 1969.

The Appeal Court yesterday quashed the convictions and ordered the sentences and the order for costs to be set aside.

Lord Justice Sachs said that Mr Din — whose address was not given — had contended that another Indian, Mr Iqbhal, had been driving the car. On December 18, 1969, Mr Din had been committed for trial at the sessions, when Mr Iqbhal was still in this country. But, by "one of those circumstances unhappy in the administration of the law," the case had not come on for trial until August 10, 1970. By then Mr Iqbhal had returned to India.

Also when Mr Din arrived at sessions, he found no solicitor and barrister to present his case.

The Judge said Mr Din told the sessions he had telephoned his solicitors who had said that his case had been "overlooked." Three hours later, a solicitor arrived and a barrister was found. Lord Justice Sachs said that the chapter of misfortunes did not end there. The Deputy Chairman, Mr Ashe Lincoln, QC, "Went wrong in his summing-up on many matters." Also, although the 12-months ban had been reduced to six months, Mr Din had not been told of the reduction.

The appeal Judges called for statements to be taken from those responsible for the handling of Mr Din's case from the date of his committal for trial, and from those responsible for his case from the date when his appeal was lodged until yesterday.

Two firms of solicitors are involved, but they were not named by Lord Justice Sachs.

Explosion damages college

AN EXPLOSION took place during an experiment in a laboratory at Chelsea College of Technology yesterday. Firemen were called, but no members of the staff or students were injured.

A lecturer said: "This experiment has been done many times before in exactly the same way and what went wrong this time is something of considerable scientific interest."

The experiment involves a substance called ethylene in a reaction in an organic chemistry experiment linked with the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

A fireman said that some of the fumes, including sulphur dioxide, made the firemen feel sick, and breathing apparatus was used.

Churches 'are facing death in 40 years'

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

One of Britain's leading Methodists claims today that the organised Church in this country will have disappeared completely in 40 years if losses in membership and ministers continue.

He is the Rev Dr Kenneth Greet, the new general secretary of the Methodist Conference, who considers the future of the Churches in the magazine of the Methodist Christian citizenship department.

He says all are suffering an accelerating decrease in membership. Some were less aware of the real situation than others. The Church of England, for example, had considerable reserves of wealth and residual status to act as a cushion against the harsh blows of reality.

"A dwindling membership means the inevitable closure of churches," he goes on, "and the reduction in the number of priests and ministers. The slump in the number of candidates for ordination in recent years would have been catastrophic had it not been for the parallel reduction in demand."

The elements affecting church attendance were complex and often paradoxical. A Church which was apparently dying was yet in many ways extraordinarily alive.

It was, for example, more deeply aware of, and responsive to, the scandal of poverty than it had ever been before. Many who seemed to have rejected the Church were deeply interested in religion.

"Some claim to see evidence of a real revival of religious experience in the world of pop culture and elsewhere," Dr Greet says. "It is divorced from the Church, it is not dependent on any dogma or credal formulations, and rejects any sort of external authority. But it is real and significant."

Dr Greet says the inescapable question was how the Church was to tackle its missionary tasks. Without mission, the Church would certainly die. There was nothing automatic about its survival.

Moving house was desertion

A husband moved from Wiltshire to Cheshire to save his marriage from what he claimed to be "the baleful influence" of his wife's parents and relatives.

But his wife was entitled to refuse to go with him and it was her husband who was in desertion, Mr Justice Rees said in the Divorce Divisional Court yesterday.

The court allowed the wife's appeal against dismissal by local magistrates of her complaints of desertion and neglect to maintain.

Mr Justice Rees said the couple first married in 1949. The wife obtained a divorce, made absolute in July 1969. Two months later they remarried, but the second marriage appeared to last only about three months.

The judge said the case raised the difficult problem on the right of spouses to choose where the home should be. The effect of the magistrates' decision was that the husband had a right to move and that if the wife refused to follow she became a deserter.

That was wrong. It was the spouse—in this case the husband—who brought about separation by unreasonable behaviour who was guilty of desertion.

'Revenge' fire killed 4

A man who set fire to the home of his former landlord as an act of revenge, killing four people, was sentenced to a total of 12 years' imprisonment at Leeds Assizes yesterday. Mohammed Zeb (30), a foundry worker, of Woodbury Place, Bradford, had pleaded not guilty to four separate charges of murdering Rehmat Khan, aged 70; Mohammed Bashir, 15; Mohammed Azam, 17; and Mohammed Haj, 21; but he pleaded guilty to their manslaughter. His pleas were accepted.

He also pleaded guilty to maliciously setting fire to a house. He was sentenced to concurrent sentences of 12 years' imprisonment on each charge. Mr Justice Hinchcliff told him: "Your act was deliberate and your behaviour was reckless in the extreme."

Mr R. P. Smith, QC, prosecuting, said the house, in Burlington Terrace, Bradford, was owned by Mr Mohammed Aslam and Zeb had formerly been a lodger there. In the early hours of May 20, two police officers noticed that the front door of the house was on fire. "By the time they were able to break down the front door, the inside of the premises was like an inferno."

Plaid Cymru backs valley water plan

By our Correspondent

Proposals by the Central Electricity Generating Board to carry out a pumped storage scheme in the Croesor Valley in Merioneth or at Dolwyddelan in Caernarvonshire, both in the Snowdonia National Park, were supported by Plaid Cymru yesterday.

Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, the Plaid Cymru director of policy, speaking at a meeting at Dolgelley, said that the development of hydro-electric potential of Welsh water resources was an important part of Plaid Cymru economic policy.

The CEGB had so far been an excellent employer in Merioneth. It had brought higher wages to a county which had one of the lowest incomes a head in Britain. The new schemes in Croesor Valley and Dolwyddelan would immediately alleviate the high unemployment level among construction workers in Merioneth.

"It is, of course, extremely important that reservoirs constructed as part of any hydro-electric schemes should not disrupt existing living communities but none of the schemes at present proposed by the CEGB in the Croesor Valley and Dolwyddelan pose any real threat of this kind.

"Land already despoiled and depopulated by the Forestry Commission near Dolwyddelan, and a collection of summer cottages in the Croesor Valley, cannot be called living communities. I have no objection to drowning the weekend retreats of affluent Midlanders to provide jobs for some of these 30 per cent of the young people who leave Merioneth every year."

Aqueduct will be hidden

By MICHAEL MORRIS

Local authorities and amenity bodies are not expected to raise strong objections to a proposal by Manchester Corporation to build in the Lake District an aqueduct 10 miles long, and costing £4.3 millions. The proposed aqueduct, in the form of a tunnel and pipeline, will be completely underground and the corporation will not be taking more water from Haweswater than has already been authorised.

Under the scheme an extra 19 million gallons a day will be transferred to the corporation's new treatment works at Watchgate, near Kendal, which are now nearing completion. After passing under land owned by the city at Haweswater the aqueduct will generally follow the line of the A6 Shap road.

Yesterday a spokesman for the Lake District Planning Board said he could not comment until the report had been considered. But Mr Geoffrey Berry, secretary of The Friends of the Lake District, said the Shap route would certainly be the least damaging of the five routes proposed for the pipeline.

Cost of living pay deal

The Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians yesterday accepted a pay rise of 8 per cent for its 3,000 members working in Independent Television. The agreement also provides for a "substantial" bonus to offset increases in the cost of living.

Negotiations went on for three weeks, during which strike action was threatened. The union's members get £6 a year for every point the cost of living index goes up during three-monthly periods.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of ACTT, said he thought the agreement was a good one. "The union has, for its part, given way on the subject of a shorter working week and an extra week's holiday a year but we will shortly be resuming discussions with the companies."

A five-point claim has been made on behalf of 266,000 hospital workers. The claim is submitted jointly by the National Union of Public Employees, the Transport and General Workers' Union, the Confederation of Health Service Employees, and the General and Municipal Workers' Union. They seek:

A "substantial" pay increase; protection against future inflation; equal pay increases for women; a 10 per cent compensatory payment to workers not covered by incentive bonus schemes; and three weeks annual holiday and 2½ extra days public holidays.

The National Union of Public Employees said the pay protection clause meant that employers would pay a sum to workers to compensate for any rise in the cost of living.

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THOMAS WISEMAN

The example of Gorky's 'Enemies' may seem enticing to those who dream of revolution and literature combined. For a moment the old established incompatibility of propaganda and art may seem to be refuted. For 'Enemies' is a real play, it is recognisably a work of artistic creation. Is it possible to write for political ends and produce art?

AS GEORGE STEINER has pointed out, to shoot a man because you disagree with the way he practises his art is a sinister kind of compliment, but a compliment none the less. Russian communism has a particular aptitude for such flatteries, but the previous regime was a dab hand, too, at doing to writers the honour of burying them. One way or another, the Tsarist secret police and the NKVD have been central to the Russian literary tradition. As a result, the practice of literature in that part of the world has to it an enticing quality of derring-do. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of a sudden liability to execution, assassination or exile in Siberia, there is something positively enviable to the Western novelist about being taken that seriously. In Russia the word is action. The outcome of a fiction is of consequence to the State. The intricacies of language are a matter for the police, as well as the critic and academic. The novelist is particularly vulnerable to such a sense of importance, living as he does in a world of non-action, plagued by the reversibility of everything he does. That words should also constitute action, bring about tangible consequences, has a perverse allure to one who normally confronts nothing but himself.

Part of the pull towards being *engagé* is of affecting events, of ridding oneself of the writer's passive rôle of observer. There is this desire to act. There is the wish to give words a force, a dangerousness, the ability to inflame, to move, to destroy. The writer as revolutionary is the seductive model of such aspirations. There lurks a man of action in every artist; but ideally he should continue to lurk. For the trap that awaits every artist who wishes to influence events, who experiences the allure of the word as deed, is that he becomes a propagandist. Everybody agrees that that's bad. On the other hand, being *engagé* is good. The question is where does the one end and the other begin.

Gorky is interesting in this respect. He spanned the Tsarist and Soviet regimes and ran foul of both. The Tsarist police kept him under constant surveillance, imprisoned him at one point, and refused to allow the performance of his 1906 play, "Enemies." They considered it revolutionary, a call to the workers to rise up against their class enemy. The play was not performed until after the Revolution, not until 1932. But Gorky did not make an easy accommodation with the Soviet regime that eventually enshrined him as a national institution, and also, it is strongly suspected, had him murdered.

Here was a writer with a strong taste for action, certainly politically involved—to the extent of quarrelling with Lenin—and writing with an evident desire to affect events. Yet he was never really a propagandist. This becomes clear from the production of his ostensibly propagandist play "Enemies" at the Aldwych.

The brilliance of the production by David Jones lies in the way he has extracted the latent content of the play from its revolutionary trappings. On the surface the play adheres to the very simple format of most Russian revolutionary writing: the human predicament is represented as a struggle between naturally and permanently antagonistic forces—the workers and the bourgeoisie. The workers are represented as strong, vital, and dignified while the boss class is depicted in the final stages of disintegration.

The factory owner is a long-standing cuckold who whips himself up into a nervous fever of exultancy at the prospect of closing down his factory so as to teach the workers a lesson. His partner is of a more liberal disposition, but his liberalism is a kind of laziness, the easiest way out. The brother is a drunkard and wastrel and suicide, a supreme exemplar of the Russian capacity for endless self-disgust. There is an uncle, a retired general, in premature second childhood, playing games of soldiers with his batman. Only the pubescent niece, in an ecstasy of idealism and curiosity about the world, is depicted as being capable of becoming free of the immutable pattern of her class.

On the surface, a propagandist play, apparently written from an impulse to change society, to produce revolution. The year before he wrote it Gorky had been involved in the uprising of "Bloody Sunday" when workers and their families demonstrating before the Winter Palace were massacred. He was himself arrested as a result of his involvement with those events. Later, in exile in Capri, he organised a Revolutionary Workers' School.

The example may seem enticing to those who dream of revolution and literature combined. For a moment the old-established incompatibility of propaganda and art may seem to be refuted. For "Enemies" *is* a real play, it *is* recognisably a work of artistic creation. Is it then possible to write for political ends and produce art?

Seeing "Enemies" as David Jones has dug it out of its historic mould, it is possible to make out the play that Gorky must have thought he was writing, that the Tsarist police were banning, that the Soviet regime later were honouring, and that the Moscow Arts Theatre no doubt performed in 1932: and this play must have been a terrible bore. What is fascinating is the discovery that inside the propaganda piece there lies this present play, the real play, which is what is to be seen at the Aldwych.

The particular political and revolutionary struggle in which the play was meant to play a part is now no longer to be seen in the simplistic terms in which the dramatist had presented it; if the play's value were dependent on the correctness of its political thesis about the class struggle, it would have nothing to offer audiences today.

Taken literally, the way it was presumably taken originally, it now would seem a rather silly play, full of caricatures and absurdly over-simplified notions. The astonishing thing is that behind this manifest play there was all along another one, and this other play was not about revolution at all but about people living in various states of self-delusion that they continually seek to maintain against the inroads of reality. By a sudden shift from the top layer of meaning to the next layer down, the awareness grows that they are all talking of other things, of things in their inner worlds, which have somehow got confused with certain dimly perceived events in the outer world.

It is a case of a propaganda piece that isn't and I would suggest that is the reason why it still works today. Its propaganda form was the iconography of the day, and in no way essential to it.

This particular understanding of the play suggests something of the essential difference between propaganda and art (which sometimes can briefly resemble each other): what an author wants us to feel is almost always propaganda. The real play and the story are always the *hidden* play and the *hidden* story. A propaganda piece is defined by the fact that it has no hidden story, but is always all there in full view. Believability is its seductive mask; if you cut that away and there is nothing else there, if it can mean one thing only and not a dozen things, if it is deceivingly clear, unambiguously assertive, be sure it is propaganda.

In fact, I would propose wariness of the plausible and sympathy for the unbelievable. Let us not speak so approvingly of believable characters, situations, times—all that smacks of propaganda even when no particular cause is being espoused, for propaganda in art is everything that seeks to be sure of the outcome, that strives for a definite and pre-determined effect (it is the same in politics too): creativity arises in a context of uncertainty.

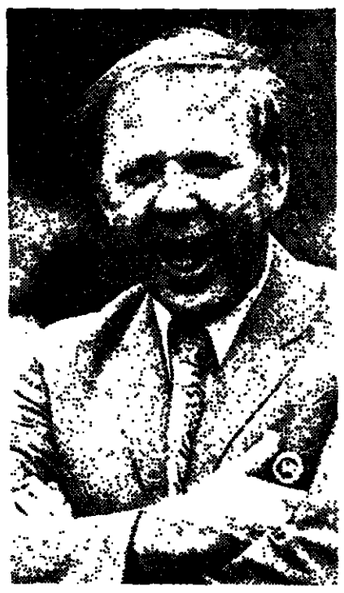
In the case of "Enemies" the wholly unpredictable element is that there should have been this other play inside it, a play of character and feeling rather than revolution and ideology. Out of this comes a point to which I am somewhat attached: that authors should not be expected to know what they are doing, they are often doing something else.

As for those who say they know what they are doing, they are neither to be believed nor trusted. Either they are propagandists and romantics who want their words to change the world, an activity that should be left to the ghost writers of the NKVD, or they are whistling in the dark.

Not in front of the children

Merete Bates interviews the Russian master clown, Popov, who in Russia is taken very seriously indeed

pictures of Popov by Robert Smithies



IN RUSSIA, whatever else they may laugh at, they take their circus seriously, and especially their clowns. Enough so for Khrushchev to rebuke the lot of them for lack of bite in their social satire. Enough so for the State not only to subsidise but totally to finance training through the State Circus School to final performances all over the country. The circus in Russia is not only for children but as much for adults. Children, in fact, aren't allowed into evening shows. And clowns are not, like here, as often as not the scrap-ends of bread for the meat of the sandwich but reach their position only after a rigorous training in juggling, tight-roping, miming, and the other circus skills. Clowns are at the peak, not the base, of the pyramid: they have their own acts in which they have developed their rôle beyond anything we know here.

What we think of as clowning — our paralytic or idiot scapegoat who, kicked and guffawed, relieves our fears—has been consciously and decisively rejected for what seem to be almost moral reasons. "I do not prop myself on physical defects and deformities," declared Karandash, Popov's master. "My hero is an ordinary man, healthy, smiling." The aim was realism, directed outwards. Popov himself quickly understood and followed this lead. "Buffoonery deprived the clown of his chance of expressing in the ring what was going on outside that ring, in the world." But where the trend was towards realism, the laughs still depended on weaknesses — laziness, greediness. Popov tried to go one step further, to create "a positive character" with the laughs depending on understanding the absurdity of his situation.

And here, in Manchester's Belle Vue ring, the clang of bells, the shining parade withdraws. "Popov!" brief and strident over the mike, is all that is needed to introduce a man acclaimed not only as a great clown, but the greatest. You wait, suspended, ready to ache with laughter. He comes running, scuttling into the ring — black suit, striped trousers, checked shirt, and big chequered cap in hand, waving cane, cap on cane, bowing. Applause — already he is retreating, but the cane hooks on to a washing line and he's caught. Now he's a tense, bulky, stalwart little man, wildly lurching, veering with hopeless loss of dignity to keep upright. And succeeding. You smile. Then — he's gone. You're puzzled, and there's rarely a ripple of laughs. But it's early and there's time to warm up.

On again, ruddy and grotesque in a tutu: this time not an act but a play develops. Over-the-top, romantic, a dark doubleted lover offers him roses. The tutu accepts them graciously but finds the roses are wilting, stamps them to shreds on the floor. More gifts of roses are stamped in turn — until a bullet creeps slowly, so slowly, on a string from gun to heart. Death, and off with a grave-digger's spade. Slow smiles. And back again, ordinary, a little man, with a picnic lunch. Insignificant, he makes for a spot of light, of warmth: to eat and rest. He sits in the spot, takes out his milk — the spot's gone. Up again. Frustrated again. Up again. Frustrated. Alarm. And off. You sliver a smile, cut close to the bone.

What kind of clown, what kind of man is this? You go to find out.

The reek of dung is acrid along the dusty, echoing vaults behind the ring. Following the weak, yellow electric bulbs past a row of uniformed cleaners, for all the world like prisoners, stood waiting with their brooms, you go through swing doors and under a notice "No Smoking" in black English, and beneath in red Russian print. The brick wall corridor is painted dirty yellow and leads from dressing rooms to the ring. A couple of bears, sunk against the wall, paw their long snouts. You steer clear, remembering the sudden rough tussle between retainer and fur giant in the ring — head thrust back, muscles swelling, trying to smooth the incident out unnoticeably for the audience.

You pass acrobats pacing, stretching, flexing necks, restless as if in a quiet St Vitus's dance. You reach — finally — a door to a disused bar. The clown, Oleg Popov, somehow shrunk small and quiet in his shirtsleeves, sat on a hard-backed chair, head sunk on one arm, the other arm with his cane. The bar is like a waiting room in which he's pinned between continual shows by his interpreter with a fixed, officious smile and the press hovering hungry for copy. "Star," "press," "international relations" seen there already written in big letters, inevitably fixing, predetermining what was said. Worse, the language gulf slowing, sloughing the flow and sense of questions. Elusive, defensive, staccato: the words filtering through.

"I've heard five different versions of how you first became a clown, all different — could you tell me the right one?"

"You invent the sixth." Popov cuts in, sick of telling how he became a clown. Eyes a stone blue blank, fingering the mike of the tape-recorder as if at any minute he'd retaliate, as if he'd in turn play the part of press.

The press, relatively human, desperate, tries to cut through the glassy questions. "Isn't it very hard work? I mean, don't you ever feel tense or depressed when you have to go into the ring? And still have to be funny?"

Popov is now attentive. "Yes, it's hard work. But if you love your job and your whole heart is in it, it's not so difficult. You may be tense or depressed in life but on stage you're different." He nodded at the photographer. "You may feel depressed but you still click your camera." Silence. "Any more questions?" There was nothing for it but to take your turn. You occupy the press chair.

Now he was posing for the photographer. Grimacing as expected with swift, facile ease: yet mocking his part as slap-stick idiot with blank, dead eyes.

"He puts slap-stick into his acts over here because we're used to it," says the interpreter, her voice conciliating. He comes to sit down again. There's music in the distance, warming up for the next show. Time is truncated.

Plump for one, big question.

His aim was to create "a positive character," he's known as the "sunny clown," did he feel this limited him?

The interpreter cut in. "Only over here. In Russia he's not known as the sunny clown."

"But he says he is in his book. . . ." Protests are useless. Try again.

"A clown is outside society — the old type, like Shakespeare's fool in King Lear, is outside. He can reflect the whole of society, bad as well as good."

"That was Shakespeare." Popov bows to the master. "Today we are different. We're modern clowns." Popov still misunderstands.

"But what about the bad? Does he want to show what is bad as well as good in society?"

At last, you get through. "It is good to show society." His hands spread out. "It is good a clown reflects society. In Russia I have a show called 'Healing with laughter.' It is satirical — the idea came to me when I was in hospital. In the ring the patients file past me — there is one suffering from a 'split personality.' I cut him in half. That is one example. But the show needs words. Here, I can't speak English. So I have to restrict myself to mime."

"No more complicated questions." A plea, or directive, from the interpreter.

Popov is standing, embracing, shaking hands with a beaming visitor. Streams of Russian. "The circus director from Munich," says the interpreter, helpful. Popov comes back: "Any more questions?" You shake your head. For the first time his eyes soften. "Are you sure?" Shake your head again. He smiles, relieved. The pressure is off.

The show is beginning again. He passes up and down the corridor, one costume after the other. And a look passes between you acute, aware: two fools met but unable to talk.

review

Sylvia Geszty: Glyndebourne

GLYNDEBOURNE

Edward Greenfield

Ariadne

NOW NEARING the end of its season, the Glyndebourne Company confidently keeps up the cracking pace of its production of Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos." The conducting of Aldo Ceccato may lack sparkle — strange from a conductor who is so imaginative in other music—but the teamwork makes up for that in the best Glyndebourne tradition and Sylvia Geszty's performance as Zerbinetta remains a joy. In John Cox's production the antics of the Commedia dell' Arte characters are for once genuinely funny.

For the final performances of the season—and for the Glyndebourne Touring Company's six performances in September—there are two important cast changes bringing fresh young singers into the rôles of the Composer and Bacchus. It says something for Delia Wallis's voice that the more taxing passages in the composer's part helped to improve the quality. The invocation to "Ein heilige Kunst" had the voice soaring confidently, where earlier it had become tight on top. The new Bacchus was the Canadian tenor, Wilmer Neufeld, another young singer with potential plainly in reserve. This was a big voice that should somehow have focused better. Maybe the dry acoustic of Glyndebourne was hampering him.

BRISTOL ART

Bryn Richards

Tom Phillips

THE OLD categories of painter, poet, musician—and even critic, become in some instances blurred and confused. The work of Tom Phillips, showing at the Arnolfini Gallery, Bristol, until August 11, consists certainly of colours on surfaces, but his intentions cannot be positively identified as pictorial or poetic or musical or critical. Appreciation of his work seems remarkably easy, explanation, perversely difficult. References to other men's work and to earlier periods of painting abound, but these are not influences so much as critical commentaries. Influence, in Phillips's work does not come from individuals or styles, but from the general climate of twentieth-century creativity.

Work of this kind is inevitably varied and cannot be described in a tidy, linear way. The works which provide the easiest point of departure are those in which words are used as formal units, marching over each other, overlapping, destroying each other's identity as meaning, and becoming just form: but only becoming. Words, once written, however mutilated, have an astonishing power of survival. "The Message Digests Itself" is a self-explanatory example, and to emphasise the change from meaning to shape, Phillips produces three versions, each using a different, and obviously tasteful, colour system.

In the series of gouaches and prints which come from the artist's book, "a humument," words are isolated from their context in the page of a printed book and given a new significance. Phillips made a random purchase of a very cheap, second hand book: it happened to be "A Human Document," an 1892 novel by W. H. Mallock. Pages of this book have been painted over or printed on to form bubbles, dribbles and fractures of words which acquire the intensity of poetry.

Other work in this exhibition derives from Phillips's interest in postcards. A small, unconsidered part of a photographically based postcard, painted to a larger scale and framed, takes on a significance that the original never possessed, and, enlarged still further, becomes an abstract arrangement of form and colour. In the simplest terms, Phillips is concerned with the discovery of a heightened meaning, of romance, emotion and formal balance in material usually dismissed as banal.

BIRMINGHAM ART

Myfanwy Kitchin

Bob Knee

BOB KNEE thinks about man's progress and man's detritus swamping nature. His arrangement of his compositions and his own peculiar style emphasise a very matter of fact point of view, meditative rather than emotional. He often uses what could be considered a particular incident, but it always represents something much more general. He sees things photographically, but he is very selective in what he draws. This selectiveness gives meaning to his imagery and leaves a lot of space to make a strong composition out of his grey and white world.

His drawings are all in pencil, which he uses neatly and precisely, grey shading coming abruptly to a well-well-defined silhouette edge. He paints flatly in thin greys and whites put on with an airbrush. His few large paintings are all variations on the same subject matter: reflections, seen looking down into a pool, and the thing reflected is always a man standing under the branches of a tree. The man and tree image mix together in a hard-edged pattern made from the broken reflections on the surface of the water. Knee senses in an almost poetic way the anxieties which many people feel and is working at his way of expressing it very methodically.

SADLER'S WELLS

Philip Hope-Wallace

William Tell

STUDENTS of the London Opera Centre at old Sadler's Wells on Saturday and Friday nights did a grand job, economical but effective with Rossini's grandest of grand French operas, "William Tell," the missing link of operatic history which bridges the world of Der Freischütz to Tannhäuser. Without the glorious last ten minutes of this opera when Tell leaps ashore, vile Gessler drowns, the mists rise and the Alpine glory is revealed (with all possible harps going) we should never have had Wagner's Rheingold, it's a cinch. It had me shouting.

There is much else to lift the heart: Matthilde's neat Meyerbeerish cavatina with its echo of distant thunder to space the verses, and Arnold's high trumpetings. Anne Conoley and Stuart Kale did the necessary (planned for singers like Falcon and Nourit and not *shirkable*, if you know what I mean).

Bernard Lyon was the baritone hero on Friday and his "Resta immobile" ("Stand still or else, while I shoot that apple off your head, sonny") was not any less affecting by reason of the wretched apple having already slid off sonny's napper (it was put on again and skilfully split—how do they do that trick? A mousetrap spring perhaps?). Anne Wilkens [illegible] into mother Hedwig's distress no end. Very enjoyable. House packed.

In Roy Hattersley's article on Saturday a paragraph was omitted so that some of the writings of Lord Salisbury appeared to be attributed to Lord Rosebery.

A SPECTACULAR NEW DON new records reviewed by Edward Greenfield

EVER SINCE May 1958, when Visconti's spectacular production of "Don Carlo" proved that here is a Verdi masterpiece, no flawed monster, we have badly needed a recording to match that achievement. Christoff and Gobbi on the early HMV set gave peerless performances as Philip and Rodrigo, but the other principals were poor. The Decca set of five years ago had no such flaws in the cast, and the complete five-act text of 1886 was used, but Solti's direction was too tense. The total experience was less than the sum of the parts.

Now HMV has persuaded the original conductor of 1958, Carlo-Maria Giulini, to record the work, using (like the Decca set) the Covent Garden Chorus and Orchestra and an equally star-studded cast, headed by Montserrat Caballé, Placido Domingo, Sherrill Milnes, and Ruggero Raimondi (HMV Angel SLS 956—four discs). It is amazing what a difference Giulini's direction makes, more flowing, more affectionately phrased than Solti's with the same players. Take an obvious instance where the Decca singer is marginally preferable, Nicolai Ghiaurov compared with Ruggero Raimondi as King Philip: Giulini's handling of the atmospheric introduction to the great monologue "Ella giammai m'amo" ensures that the total result is more expressive, more riveting in spite of the less powerful singing. Even the great junketing music for the Auto da fe scene of Act 3 has extra joy in it, thanks to a slightly easier tempo and a spring to the rhythm.

I mentioned Ghiaurov being more striking than Raimondi in the rôle of Philip, and the Decca Inquisitor, Martti Talvela, is similarly more characterful than Giovanni Foiani, but otherwise the new cast is marginally studded cast, headed by Montserrat Caballé gives one of her most moving performances on record to date. At first she sounds less than passionate, but once Elisabeth has become Queen, Caballé's natural dignity, her refusal to overplay, makes for the most intense results. Her hidden agony as she faces her beloved Carlo and cannot open her mind is superbly conveyed. Only the great Act 5 aria "Tu che le vanità" brings a slight disappointment—Tebaldi on Decca is more heroic at that point—but even there the half-tones are ravishing.

Shirley Verrett as Eboli is even more formidable than Bumbry on Decca ("O don fatale" magnificently expressive); Placido Domingo as Carlo sings just as intelligently as Carlo Bergonzi on Decca and is fresher and more passionate besides; Sherrill Milnes is not always so careful over word-meaning as Fischer-Dieskau, but the style is much more warmly idiomatic. He does not approach Gobbi in Rodrigo's Death Scene, but then no one has. Finally the recording is more attractively atmospheric than the Decca. Thanks to that as well as to Giulini's sparkling conducting, the garden scene of Act 1 vividly conjures up memories of Covent Garden's glorious spectacle. At last a version worthy of a great masterpiece.

HMV's other operatic issue is a rarity: Vaughan Williams's intense setting of Synge's one-act play "Riders to the Sea" coupled with the equally rare and beautiful Magnificat on a single disc (HMV ASD 2699). Both works given Helen Watts scope for some of the greatest singing we have heard from her on record.

As Maurya in the opera she is admirably supported by Norma Burrowes, Margaret Price and Benjamin Luxon. Meredith Davies draws excellent playing from the Orchestra Nova of London: a valuable and beautiful issue not just for Vaughan Williams devotees.

FASHION GUARDIAN

Cardin at work : hope and prayer

PARIS AUTUMN COLLECTIONS 1971

A BAS TO TARTS AND CHERRIES by Alison Adburgham

photographs: Chris Moore sketches: May Routh

THE TUMULTUOUS clapping and bravos at the end of St Laurent's presentation were well deserved, for in many ways it was a brilliant collection. But there was also an element of relief in that applause—relief that he has abandoned the tarty forties look that he perpetrated *last season, and that has had such a* distressing influence on the cheap ready-to-wear and accessory trades. This autumn's collection is purged of all those artificial flowers and clusters of plastic cherries, of all the waisted blazers and worsted jackets that were worn so defiantly and distastefully over print silk dresses. In short, the look has been devulgarised.

There is a follow through, of course, of the forties look—no designer is so inconsistent as completely to change course in midstream. And observing this follow through, one has to admit he may have been justified in that previous collection, perhaps, in shocking us into new thinking—and new looking. Now we are conditioned to accept broad padded shoulders, broad pointed lapels, fitted jackets—and are only thankful that they are not quite so broad, not quite so pointed, nor quite so fitted as last time. We are relieved that his skirts have dropped from above the knee to just about two inches below. This is an elegant length that is expected to be retained all through the collection. And we were enchanted by some of the most beautiful coats that have appeared anywhere for years—coats in which St Laurent contrives a broad, bulky look, with softness.

Fullness falls from a broad shoulder yoke into an inserted waist band; fullness flows gently from this waist band to the hem. The same width with soft fullness is shown in belted shirt jackets that go over wide pants — sometimes in velour, sometimes velvet, sometimes fur. And once again the fullness is repeated in a shape that St Laurent calls the blouse-chemise. It is rather like a painter's smock and he makes it in various fabrics, including velvet. They are worn over wide pants without turn-ups. St Laurent is also doing quite classic, long jacketed suits, sometimes belted, in tweeds that look as though they came from Donegal. In these suits, the below the knee skirts are flared giving a belling out effect.

For cocktail time there were pleated tartan skirts with velvet jackets (cocktail time at Balmoral?) and these were worn over see-through chiffon blouses — much too see-through for the Highlands. Also there were velvet "smokings" of dinner suits, usually with satin blouses—extremely smart, if slightly butch. In contrast to these were any number of late Victorian evening dresses, with leg-of-lamb sleeves, with tightly fitted bodices, and many tiered skirts with little frills. In taffeta they were romantic and reminiscent of the Henry James period. These must be seen as compensators for the masculine flavour of the "smokings." As to accessories: St Laurent has no big hats at all, only tight tea cosy caps and velvet tam o' shanters. Hair is in long page-boy bobs with hair slides. Shoulder bags exactly like school satchels; stockings sheer and dark and seamed; shoes with straight high heels, and various kinds of ankle straps. Hardly any boots.

CHRISTIAN DIOR'S collection, *coming on the same day, presented* a tremendous contrast. The highlight came with the evening dresses which were very beautiful, and the evening coats, and furs, which had high drama in the true Dior tradition. Marc Bohan, Dior's designer, introduced a collection in the programme with this explanation of his intention. He was presenting, he said, "an intentionally 'elegant' fashion, renewing the values and importance of haute couture by combining up-to-dateness and refinement, thanks to the selection of fabrics and colours, atelier works and details of cut, which together enhance couture techniques."

And yes, it was certainly all there —a tour de force of technique, haute couture in the true sense of the term, and a pleasure to watch for that very reason. But they were establishment clothes, with no exciting new look. The points that emerged are points of detail rather than points that could lead to a trend. Like Saint Laurent, Dior *included many suits — and perhaps* the return of the longer-jacketed, belted suit is something to write about. There were very few trouser suits, but what trousers there were were wide with turnups. Some black velvet evening pant *suits with satin blouses* were most desirable. Tweed or wool coats were fitted at the top and often flared out gently to the hem; often they went over silk or chiffon dresses in toning colours. For evening, as Saint Laurent, there is a return of *taffeta—a fabric that has been out* of fashion since the Fifties. The delicious rustling sound of silk taffeta as the models walked, was reminiscent of years ago.

PHILIPPE VENET showed a very *charming, young-looking collection.* He has improved upon the cape-coats he showed last season, making them more slender, closer fitted bodywise, with more movement to the cape. Other tweed outfits featured long suede waistcoats, *waistcoats with a difference. Belted,* and with wide epaulettes, almost wide enough to be called cap sleeves, they had a much less casual look than suede waistcoats usually have —more urban, neat and towny. There were also side-fastening cropped jackets over dresses or with skirts just on the knee, pleated or slightly flared. One way and another, the day clothes in this collection are just what has been lacking in recent years — young but elegant clothes that could take ten years off the look of older women. It is good news that four of the models will be available in England at the end of September. Line by line copies will be at Harrods, Debenham & Freebody, Dickens & Jones, and Selfridges. They include the coat and pant suit in our picture.

St Laurent : red wool coat

Dior : long jacket suit

LOUIS FERAUD (left, showing today): coat in pure white wool worsted cloth, with appliqué stripes of black glacé kid and brown suede; border of black fox. Black fox hat; thick black stockings. Bottom, left to right:

CHRISTIAN DIOR: pink crepe dress with damask rose pattern; soft tucking above and below the ribbon belt at natural waist. Long scarf tied at back. Worn with pink stockings and pink satin shoes, it is one of a group of very feminine dresses in sweat-pea colours.

PIERRE CARDIN: pointed tunic-cloak over pants in brown, grey and white wool tweed; black wool knitted sweater and jersey cap. A model from the Cardin collection which will be shown today.

PHILIPPE VENET: slim-fitting tailored coat in pure wool tapestry tweed, red, black, and white design, with black braid edging; worn over red wool tunic pants suit.

CHRISTIAN DIOR: beige poplin raincoat, with wolf fur collar and wolf trimming to zipped cuffs.

THE GUARDIAN
London Tuesday July 27, 1971

Losses and gains in Europe: the rival statements

The House of Commons has now debated the Common Market for four days. Readers who still want to make up their own minds may find these texts useful. The Guardian's position has already been made plain.

Growth and markets

The essence of the economic case for going in is the belief that it will increase our rate of growth and, therefore, the amount of resources available to us as a nation and that this will substantially out-balance any additional payments either way that we have to make. Provided this Government and their successors handle the management of the economy sensibly during the transitional period and beyond, the dynamic argument—the dynamic argument about how we shall grow faster if we go in—is, in my view, not nearly as crude as is sometimes assumed by those who reject it. . . . Each of the countries forming the Community secured a marked improvement in its competitive export position as a result of going in. It means that the prospect of growth led by investment and exports, which has eluded us for so long, would and could be opened up to us.—*Mr Roy Jenkins, July 22.*

Let the House, if not the Government, look at the real facts. First, the effect on this country of joining the EEC is bound to be totally different from the effect on the Six, for the following reasons. Before joining, the Six were already following dear food policies and did not have to force up their living costs and their industrial costs as a result. Secondly, they had not already created a free or semi-free trade area, as we had already done in the case of EFTA and the Commonwealth, which they would have to sacrifice. Thirdly, they were already doing a major part of their trade with one another, whereas we are doing twice as much trade with EFTA and the Commonwealth preference area together as we are with the EEC. Fourthly, the Kennedy Round had not then, in 1958, reduced the tariffs round the Six to the present low level of 7½ or 8 per cent. There is no evidence that growth in the Six has been increased by signing the Rome Treaty.—*Mr Douglas Jay, July 22.*

Europe and the world

I want to see the maintenance of Atlantic ties, but upon the basis of a far more equal partnership between America and her European allies. I want to see Germany ever more firmly anchored into the democratic community. I want to see a relaxation of tension between East and West and a balanced reduction of arms in the centre of Europe. I want Europe, as a rich and relatively fortunate continent, to be responsive to the needs of the poorer world. As China takes her full place as the third of the Super-Powers, I want to avoid a world in which the Super-Powers and no one else decide everything for themselves. I want the age-old rivalry between France and Germany which has so bedevilled Europe for a generation or more to remain firmly buried, but not replaced by an alliance of hostility to ourselves. We also want the ability to exercise an influence in the world, for good as we hope, perhaps more in keeping with our history than our size. We must all make our judgments, but every one of these aims will be assisted, in my view, by the enlargement of the Community, just as every one of them is in danger of being impeded if we remain outside.—*Mr Roy Jenkins, July 22.*

Many of us believe in the Commonwealth because we see it as an example of a multi-racial community which plays an important part in the world. One has only to look at the trade figures for Commonwealth exports revealed in the Press today. That also is a noble concept. I reject the idea of a regional grouping, which may want a separate foreign policy, a separate defence organisation and a separate atomic bomb. This is not the way to create understanding as between West and East Europe. We must get on with the Soviet Union. We must get on with those countries which have different political systems. We must have good relations with the United States. I do not accept this concept of a Third or, European Power grouping. People who take my point of view are international in outlook. We welcome new initiatives on a larger scale. We welcome the recent initiative of the United States with China. We believe in one world and that the underdeveloped countries should have priority.—*Mr Fred Peart,* July 23.

Once we have an enlarged Community and a common foreign policy then the prospects for understanding between the two halves of Europe will be that much greater. The decision which we are called upon to take on this great matter in the autumn is not simply a decision about our own prosperity. It is also a decision whether we should join with others in working out a European policy which would give Europe an effective voice in these overwhelming developments which vitally affect her future.—*The Prime Minister, July 21.*

Let no one suggest that, because I do not want to accept the conditions of the Common Market, I am not an internationalist and that I do not believe in the international solidarity of the working class. I believe in it passionately. I had hopes that by getting into the Common Market we should be able to build a Socialist Europe. But in December, 1969, the locks were put on, the bolts were shut tight and we were told from that point onwards, "If you come in, you accept not only the Treaty of Rome but everything that has been accepted up to now." I am not prepared to accept that as a condition of entry. I still believe in the united Socialist States of Europe. I still believe in a united Europe on terms of social democracy and basic Socialist internationalism. We shall not achieve them with the terms which have been put before us by the Government.—*Mr Eric Heffer, July 23.*

New Zealand

My noble Friend (Lord George-Brown) and I were thoroughly justified in recommending to our Cabinet colleagues an application to join the EEC on the basis which I have quoted and which I repeat, that

> "for New Zealand a transitional period would not be enough unless it were for a generation, e.g., that arrangements would need to be, if not permanent, at least equal in effect to a permanent change."

On that basis, and no other, we recommended to our colleagues that the application of May, 1967, be made. On that basis, and no other, the Cabinet agreed to the application. The right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr Rippon) has got nothing but a commitment to reconsider after three years. That is all he has got.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

For New Zealand dairy products we have made arrangements which will ensure continuing access to the markets of the Community for five years. The Community have agreed to review the butter situation three years after our accession and to decide on suitable measures for ensuring beyond 1977 the continuation of special arrangements for New Zealand butter. The Deputy Prime Minister of New Zealand has said that it is a major achievement which is very satisfactory for New Zealand. — *The Prime Minister, July 21.*

Sugar sales

The Labour Government, in 1967 and subsequently, maintained that the interests of the Commonwealth producers must be safeguarded. The terms brought back from Brussels carry no such safeguards for Commonwealth sugar producers so far as the Six are concerned. All we have to rely on is the right hon. and learned Gentleman's linguistic achievement in translating "*aura à coeur*" into the phrase "it will be the firm purpose of." I do not regard this as a clear and unequivocal guarantee.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

The offer of association to the developing Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and the Indian and Pacific Oceans made the problem of sugar easier to solve, but was not in itself sufficient. We therefore obtained a specific assurance from the Community, that they would have as their firm purpose a safeguarding after 1974 of the interest of the countries concerned, particularly as regards their exports of sugar. I did not accept that at once, and I wanted to consult with the sugar countries concerned. We have consulted the developing Commonwealth countries concerned and we have written into the record of the Conference the understanding of what that agreement means in practical terms.—*Mr Geoffrey Rippon, July 21.*

Food and farming

As an average family of two adults and two children currently spends between £7 and £8.50 on food, these increases would amount to only about 20p on the weekly shopping bill (over six years). The rise is in fact equivalent to ½ per cent per annum on the cost of living as a whole. To put this in perspective, we must remember that our real wages have been rising much faster and we have been able both to improve our eating standards and to spend a larger proportion of our incomes on other things. There is no reason to suppose that this trend will not continue if we join the Community. Indeed, real wages in the Six are rising faster than they are here. For those who depend on pensions and social benefits we have given the firm undertaking in the White Paper that full allowance will be made in regular reviews for the effect on prices of joining the Community. — *Mr James Prior, July 23.*

I have a soft spot for the inefficient French farmers of Provence and the Dordogne . . . but I don't understand why the people of Ebbw Vale should pay.—*Mr Michael Foot, July 26.*

We have to judge what has come out of Brussels over the past few months as an indication of the type of Community which it is proposed we should join. We could not know that

Continued on page 13

Any port in a storm but better if it's Samuel Pepys*

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Back Pool Fold, Manchester, 2.

A COUNTRY DIARY

CHESHIRE: The vast RAF camp, having been abandoned for nearly a quarter of a century, is now an unsightly wilderness. The concrete paths and parade grounds are cracked and split with weeds sprouting from the fissures, and sapling trees grow in the roofless crumbling buildings. Nevertheless, like most places, it is not without interest to the naturalist. Most of the garden flowers, which were planted so carefully during the war years, have disappeared, smothered under rank grass and seas of brilliant rosebay willowherb. Three species, however, have succeeded in naturalising themselves and increase year by year. These are goldenrod, dotted loosestrife and the giant oxeye daisy. The latter, in fact, is obviously spreading by seed as well as by root extension and now occurs far from the places where it was originally planted. A truly wild plant, which did not occur in the area prior to the building of the camp, is centaury, that attractive pink gentian which is not among the commonest of Cheshire flowers. In the centre of the camp is a large pond bordered by yellow flag-irises and water-plantain, choked with Canadian pondweed and half of it covered with the large leaves and plantain-like flowers of broad-leaved pondweed. It contains a great variety of aquatic life and even a cursory glance reveals huge water-snails and hordes of tadpoles, whilst scores of whirligig beetles dance their ceaseless figures-of-eight upon the surface.

L. P. SAMUELS

Britain's nosey parkers

THE SNOOPER SNAPPED: in his car camera at the ready

SOME inquiry agents make money out of investigating people's private lives for the benefit of foreign powers. The author of this article, himself a victim of their attentions, wishes to remain anonymous for personal reasons

ABOUT four years ago, I began writing occasionally for the Guardian on various aspects of Britain's relationships with a certain foreign Power (whose country I had lived in for many years), and shortly afterwards I had a book published in Britain which detailed some of the methods used by this foreign Power to actively mislead influential people in Britain on one of the crucial topics of the day. (I am, incidentally, a British subject and served here with the British armed forces during the war.)

The month after the book was published, I had a phone call from a woman with a foreign accent who said she was calling from Paris, and gave a phone number and an address in the Champs Elysées. She was a literary agent, she said, and wanted an article from me on the same subject as the book, for publication in a special issue of a magazine which would also carry an article by the head of a Commonwealth country. I agreed, and asked her to send me more information by post. It never arrived.

Two weeks later, a most curious person called on me in my office. Dressed in hobnail boots, dirty clothes and a bowler hat, he announced himself as the British agent for the French Literary Agency, and proceeded to question me closely as to the length and nature of the article I had offered to write. Making an excuse, I obtained his telephone number and address, and said I would call him. By now, I was frankly suspicious.

I immediately checked the Paris address of the "literary agent," and found that no such agency existed. I phoned the Paris number, without result. I then treated the number as a London one, and phoned again. The woman with the heavy foreign accent replied—from Ealing. I then called on Scotland Yard and put all the information in their hands.

That, I thought, was that. But the excitement had hardly begun. Three months later a journalist on a London Sunday newspaper called on me, introduced himself, and proceeded to read out my entire conversation with the "literary agent" in Paris. It had been recorded, and the tape had come into the possession of his newspaper.

He had more information to give me: the name and address of the British private detective agency allegedly responsible, the fact that they had ascertained my bank balance and salary, and a most interesting sheet of paper with writing on it, which had also somehow been acquired.

This contained my name, the suggestion that my publishers should be "checked," and the statement (somewhat exaggerated) that I "frequently travelled overseas." Under this was the comment: "Pornographic pix and purple hearts (to be placed in luggage and discovered in another country?)."

He was unable to tell me, however, who was behind this. It seemed probable that it was the foreign embassy whose country's extensive activities in Britain I had written about. On the other hand, it may have been one of the many influential British groups which lobby for the foreign Power concerned in Britain.

Next morning, while shaving, I was not very surprised when there was a knock on the door, and a young man presented himself, asking if I knew "where Mr Brownlie lives?" I didn't, but walking to work I spotted the same young man in a sports car parked near my gate. When I had gone about 100 yards the car overtook me and roared away.

I contacted Scotland Yard again. They were sympathetic but non-committal, and advised me to have my telephone checked by the Post Office for bugging devices. They also asked me to let them know if anything further happened.

The next morning, forewarned, I was rather cautious, and spotted the man—this time in a red Mini—from the window before I left home. I took my camera, made sure it had a film in it, marched out the front gate, called to the private eye, and when he turned round to face me, took his photograph.

He was most unhappy at this, because I found when I came up to him that he was gripping an expensive 35mm Japanese camera with a telephoto lens, all ready to take a photograph of me. I demanded that he get out and walk to the station with me. He went white and started shaking. He'd thought I meant the police station.

On the way to the Underground station I told him a few home truths: That I was not in debt, that my wife and I got on well with each other, that the only possible reason I was being spied on was political, and that if he didn't want to find himself charged one day with possible political espionage for a foreign power, I would appreciate it if he answered some questions. (I was very, very angry.)

He did. He gave me the name of the agency he worked for (the same one the journalist had named). He told me the names of the directors, who had briefed him what he was to do, and even where the directors were that day. But he insisted that he didn't know the name of the client. We parted, and I never saw him again. The photograph I had taken came out perfectly. I sent a copy to Scotland Yard, and checked up on the car registration number. The young man had told me his true name. I told the whole story to Scotland Yard.

Later, it came out that this British detective agency had, it seemed, been quite busy. According to a London newpaper, they had investigated an Amnesty International official, and bugged a meeting of a United Nations Commission then visiting Britain. At the same time, the directors whose names I had been given flatly denied that they had been investigating me.

In the meantime, Scotland Yard seemed to be playing their cards very close to their chest, so I decided (correctly, as it turned out) not to rock the boat, and let nature take its course. Some months later, however, the Prime Minister expressed concern at the lobbying and pressure-group activities of foreign powers and their British sympathisers in this country, and I sent a brief rundown of my experiences, and a copy of the photograph of the private agent caught in the act, to an MP.

He passed it on to the Home Office, who started asking questions. The private detective agency soon found itself in the firing line, and protested that although the man I had photographed was employed by them, he definitely wasn't carrying out their orders that day and that they knew nothing about me!

Rather than create a fuss, I kept silent after that, mainly because of an interesting piece of information that had been passed on to me.

I had a highly-placed contact in the banking world, and told him that my bank balance and salary had been illicitly ascertained by unknown persons. He pointed out that similar cases in the past, when the victim had discrepancies between income and bank balances (I had no such discrepancies) had been used in attempts at blackmail of various kinds. He said that banks were anxious to stamp out such snooping, and promised to investigate informally at the highest level. Later, he reported no success. His own contacts had run into "the biggest brick wall in their experience."

There is another and quite vital aspect of this affair which now needs to be publicly aired. I, a British writer and author exercising quite legitimately the freedom of speech for which I had helped fight during the war, had been quite arrogantly Hed to, spied on and "investigated" in Britain. And this can only have been done for political reasons, by Britons working either for a foreign power, or for some of that foreign power's undoubted "friends" in Britain.

Whether originally intended or not, an important result of such foreign political spying and intimidation in this country must inevitably be to scare some writers into a lessened exercising of their freedom of speech, or even into total silence—particularly since the police, under present laws, give the impression of being unable to act directly against such cases of furtive and personally distressing invasion of privacy.

It is therefore my firm opinion, as an actual victim of such un-British activities, that if our carefully nurtured and hard-won freedom of speech is not to be furtively eroded in this manner, then laws are immediately needed under which all such underhanded (and in my case, foreign inspired) espionage is quickly exposed, and those responsible held up to the public gaze for what they are.

The alternative is to allow the continuance of an obvious loophole in the protection of the rights of the ordinary citizen—and perhaps in the protection of our national security as well.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reclaiming the future

Sir,—The superbly expressed concern of Anthony Tucker for the future habitability of the earth (Guardian, July 18) ought to strike some nerve of official interest. One is pessimistic. The cry from Robert Allen (July 22) for long-term solutions instead of short-term expedients should long ago have proved obvious to Government. It hasn't.

Some measures to combat the despoliation of this planet will take time. One at least could be swung into action tomorrow—given the will. We could reclaim for reuse many of the raw materials we now allow to go to waste. Forty per cent of the copper used in Britain is derived from reclaimed metal scrap. Last year 55.3 per cent of every ton of new steel was produced from scrap rather than primary metal.

Raw materials recovery is not a new, untried notion. But it has continued in spite of society rather than with its co-operation and is thus sadly under-developed. There is no reason, for example, why both the clothed and the underclothed in the world should not be able to buy garments made cheaper by the use of recycled wool. But we have allowed ourselves to be cajoled into thinking that there is something special about "pure, new wool."

We need a national working party on reclamation, a Royal Commission, anything to shake authority out of its complacency. During the final months of the Labour Government energetic campaigning by a tiny group of MPs, in which the rt hon. George Darling was splendidly conspicuous, succeeded in gaining some fundamental support for recycling from the Ministry of Technology. It seemed that at last action might be taken. But then came the general election, the demise of the Mintech and an end to interest.

We have a Minister for the Environment who occasionally murmurs the word "recycling" before a television camera but does nothing. It might be logical to suppose that as a country for which scrap is the principal indigenous raw material, Britain would have realised the necessity of reclamation long ago.

We should be researching energetically, educating the population about the value of so-called waste, and rationalising specifications and procurement policies to allow for vastly increased quantities of recovered raw materials.—Yours etc.,

Ian Cooper.
Editor,
Materials Reclamation Weekly.

Generosity, granted the place

Sir,—In his article "The Geography of Generosity" (Guardian, July 22), Mr Mark Arnold-Forster appears to be under the impression that LEAs award university places. He refers to the fourth of his maps in his article titled "University Awards" which shows the distribution of such awards by LEAs in England and Wales. These awards are of university grants not places.

Universities are autonomous and the university authorities choose who they like to attend, the LEAs make their award once a student gains a place at a university and the student's parents' income is assessed. So the "University Awards" map is not a guide to LEAs' generosity as Mark Arnold-Forster thinks.

What we do see from the map is that the South of England and Wales send a higher proportion of their youth to universities than Northern England. If we used the "Free School Meals 1966" map as a rough guide to the distribution of wealth across the country it would appear that Wales and the North are similar low-income areas and yet there is a great disparity in the numbers they send to universities. It would appear that education in the North is stagnating at the same rate as its industries, a lamentable situation that northerners can reflect upon happy in the knowledge that a new car or colour television will now cost a few pounds less.—Yours faithfully,

Peter J. Malone.
127 Mill Lane,
Chadwell Heath,
Essex.

Sickening for the worst

Sir,—My child has been encouraged to drink free milk for most of her school career. I now learn that this may have "predisposed" her to obesity, arterio-sclerosis, strokes, coronary thrombosis and arterial disease.

Why did the doctors not speak out before a Tory Government abolished free milk? May we now expect them to discover that employment leads to embolism, low prices produce leukaemia and comprehensive education induces cancer?—Yours faithfully,

R. Burnham.
26 Vale Drive,
Barnet, Herts.

Bitter suite

Sir,—The phrase "justice must not only be done, but must be seen to be done," seems to depend on one essential criterion, that being the manner of dress of the onlooker.

On July 21, I attempted to gain entry to the public gallery of London's finest "music hall," the Old Bailey, for the "OZ Trial," wearing a coloured vest. It would appear that a vest accords too great a display of one's armpits; and unless these are covered by "a shirt or something," then admittance is not passable.

It is indeed a great shame that Lord Justice Darling's famous quote that "the law, like the Ritz Hotel, is open to all" did not apply to the actual buildings.—I remain,

D. F. Dickson.
28 Mount View Road,
London N.4.

Barnard's new transplant trauma

from Stanley Uys in Cape Town: Monday

PROFESSOR Christiaan Barnard's heart team is in the thick of a row today for transplanting a 28-year-old African's heart and lungs into the body of a 49-year-old coloured dental mechanic without obtaining the permission of the African's wife. The wife has since then said that she would never have given her permission if she had been approached.

Yesterday's operation, performed at Groote Schuur Hospital, was Professor Barnard's first heart-lung transplant. This is the fourth such transplant to be performed in the world. In the three previous cases, the patients all died within hours. A bulletin today on Prof. Barnard's patient, Mr Adrian Herbert, said: "The condition of Mr Herbert is very satisfactory. The heart and lungs are maintaining excellent function. Mr Herbert has been awake most of the time today and is breathing spontaneously."

Today's newspapers showed photographs of Barnard emerging from the operating theatre yesterday morning wearing a poloneck jersey, bellbottom trousers and a wide leather belt. The donor's wife, Mrs Rosalie Gunya, was shown lying slumped and shattered on a sofa in a friend's house in the African township where she lived with her husband, Jackson.

South African law (especially enacted last year to clarify the legal position regarding the donation of organs) requires hospital authorities to seek the permission of at least one of five specified major relatives before removing organs from the deceased person's body. Only if none of these relatives can be traced may the district surgeon authorise the removal. The Groote Schuur authorities obtained the district surgeon's permission for the removal of Mr Jackson Gunya's heart and lungs, but not that of any of his relatives.

A Groote Schuur Hospital spokesman said today: "We tried our best to contact Mr Gunya's relatives."

Mr L. A. P. A. Munnik, the provincial administration's official in charge of hospital services, said: "According to information I have, when it was observed that the donor was dying steps were taken to find relatives, but the address on his person did not coincide with any of the addresses now given by his wife. I am busy investigating the truth of the allegations being made by the wife, but according to my present information the doctors did not transgress the law in any way."

Mrs Gunya, however, has stated that after her husband had been found lying battered in the township by a woman who recognised him and had been taken to the Rondebosch Cottage Hospital, she called there. By then he had been transferred to Groote Schuur Hospital as a potential donor.

She went to Groote Schuur Hospital where she saw her husband, although because of his condition he could not speak to her. Mrs Gunya said: "At Groote Schuur everybody at first denied any knowledge of my husband. But I insisted that he was there and after some time they took me to see him. To me he looked fine. He was being given some blood, but there was no doctor in attendance. I left the hospital convinced that he would be better soon," Mrs Gunya said.

The first she knew about her husband's death was when a coloured official arrived at her home yesterday to ask for her husband's reference book. "It was a terrible shock when I learnt that my husband was dead," she said.

Mr Gunya had been living in Guguletu since 1969. His wife joined him five months ago. They are both from Alice and their two children, aged eight and five, are being looked after by Mrs Gunya's parents in Alice. Police suspect Mr Gunya was assaulted on Friday night while he was collecting money for a relative's funeral.

This means that when Mr Gunya was being considered as a potential donor his wife was actually at his bedside. She returned home after seeing him, and claims that she was contactable at her home throughout Sunday if anyone had wished to contact her. At least two Cape Town newspapers were informed on Saturday through their hospital contacts of an address, which although it was not Mrs Gunya's address, enabled them to contact her easily.

Father Clive McBride, a coloured Anglican priest, said today the incident was nauseating, callous, and disgusting. He said it showed an almost unbelievable disregard for the feeling of the bereaved woman and the traditional culture and beliefs of her people.

This is the second time there has been a row of this kind. When Professor Barnard performed a heart transplant operation in Mr Pieter Smith, a white man, he used the heart of an African woman without obtaining the permission of any of her relatives who, it was said, could not be traced. But the relatives insisted that they were easily traceable.

PETER JENKINS

Paish recants

IT IS appropriate that the important, almost sensational change of direction in Government economic policy announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week should be celebrated by the re-publication of the thoughts of Professor F. W. Paish together with a postscript in which he boldly and honorably recants.

Professor Paish has been the victim of much oversimplification but, at the risk of compounding the offence, he was the arch-exponent of the view that inflation could be curbed by permitting unemployment to rise significantly but not disastrously above the level of full employment (or over-full employment) which came to apply in the Fifties. The professor's critics disputed his correlations but in any case pointed out that unemployment would probably have to rise far above politically and socially accepted levels before his thesis could be proved or disproved.

Mr Anthony Barber's expansionary package marked the burial of the Paish thesis. Unemployment had reached the level at which it was no longer politically possible to continue to use it as an instrument for fighting inflation. At the same time Professor Paish, in a new Hobart Paper published by the Institute of Economic Affairs at 60p, has announced that since he last put pen to paper on the subject in 1969 inflation has revealed itself as a problem of cost-push rather than demand-pull and cannot therefore be treated by deflation. That is to say that the problem, in the professor's view, is one of trade unions pushing wages and prices up rather than of Government's stimulating inflation by allowing an excessive demand for goods and services.

Having abandoned deflation and unemployment the professor is logically obliged to advocate an incomes policy. Forced to this conclusion he goes the whole hog and favours a compulsory incomes policy, not out of any preference for statutory intervention in the market but because he sees small prospect of result from a voluntary policy.

Mr Barber has set out along this same route. For once having reached the conclusion that deflation is no sufficient answer to inflation the interventionist implications are many and unwelcome to those members of Mr Heath's Government who believed that the market could provide.

Ministers were forced to recognise that they could not expect to hammer the rate of wages increase down below the rate of price increases. No democratically-elected government can plan to reduce the real living standards of the people. In order to break into the spiral direct action had to be taken against prices. The CBI obliged but the difference between State and corporate intervention is a slender one and the thin end of a thick wedge.

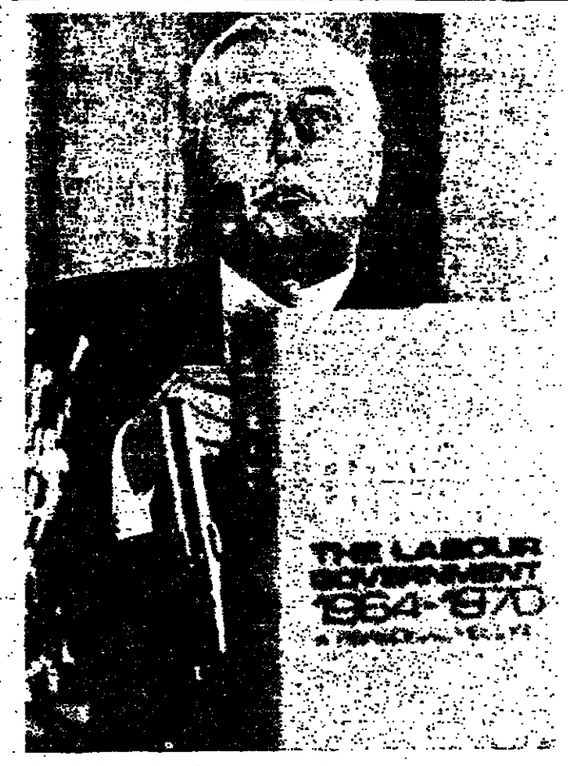
And having gone this far in the hope of some response from the trade unions the Government will in the end either have to admit to stop-go or pursue the logic of its own interventionist policy and resort to regulation of wages and prices.

It all flows from the level of employment. To that extent Professor Paish has always been right. For as long as governments give overriding priority to the post-war full employment objective there is no escape for them into the market. Indeed they are obliged to continue the historical advance of the State into the market place. Regardless of what may or may not happen in the next few months or years, under this Government or another, it is a fair bet that the State will come gradually to regulate or control the fixing of wages and prices.

Governments are expected to maintain a high level of employment and to achieve a rapid and stable rate of economic expansion. If governments are made responsible for two sides of the triangle they cannot wash their hands of the third. Enlightenment is unlikely to come to the rescue. The story of the modern Welfare State is in large part the story of failed voluntary effort. The road to the statutory regulations of wage bargaining will no doubt be paved with declarations of intent.

Personally puffing

by Terry Coleman



picture by E. Hamilton-West

EXCERPT from the Harold Wilson show:

Reporter (earnestly): Why did you write your mammoth book so quickly? [400,000 words in five months flat.]

Wilson (very bouncy): Why did I do it so quickly? I couldn't have done it slowly. I was too busy. (Laughter.)

Yesterday was publication day for Mr Wilson's book, "The Labour Government 1964-1970," and Mr Wilson celebrated by signing copies of the book, price £4.80, and by holding a press conference in a London bookshop.

Neatly avoiding obsessive questioning about Vietnam, mostly by American reporters, Wilson the good trouper kept it firmly in mind that the purpose of such a press conference is to sell the book, and to keep everyone amused in the process.

Had he, asked a grave American voice, given away in the book any information about Vietnam which could be damaging to the United States? Mr Wilson thought not. How had he got on with LBJ? Well, he had an excellent time at the ranch (Laughter). Was he disappointed with the book in any way? Well, he thought he had mis-spelled the name of a cartoonist in one place, and he was sorry.

After what he says about Lord Cromer as Governor of the Bank of England, and about Mr Ian Smith of Rhodesia, would he ever be able to deal with them again if he became Prime Minister once more? Lord Cromer—no problem. Mr Smith—whatever he had said about Smith was nothing to what Smith had said about him. He could say a few more things about Smith.

In the book Wilson asks de Gaulle about the ethics of cheating at Patience. Now, when did Mr Wilson himself think it permissible to cheat at Patience? He gave a considered answer to this. It was a bit technical, but the point seemed to be that if the cards were so dealt that it was not even worth starting, then you could cheat a bit. But once you started it was important there should be no "tallifugling." I think that was the word. It must be a term of art.

What about Mr Wilson's finances? According to an interview he gave to the "People," he still had an overdraft after receiving the first half of the money for the book. When he received the second instalment, would that put him in the black? Having already said more than any other politician this century about his finances, he said, he would rather say no more, but a lot of the second part of the money would be needed to run his office [as Leader of the Opposition] as he thought it should be run.

When he was Prime Minister again, and if he was faced with another series of balance-of-payments deficits, would he take so long to devalue a second time? Mr Wilson thought that though the first part of the question was not hypothetical, the second part was.

He called this present book not his memoirs but a "personal record." Did this mean there were more memoirs to come? Mr Wilson conceded that there was a lot about going to school, and so on, very interesting stuff, which he might write in 15 or 20 years' time.

Could he give an example or two of the homely phrases he was supposed to have used in his private cables to LBJ? He demurred, saying they were simple, earthy things. Well, could he write one or two down on a piece of paper and pass it round the room? He said they were just simple things, so that LBJ would know it was written by himself, and wasn't just Civil Service jargon. With President Nixon he just put his initials at the end.

A German magazine man wanted to know if Wilson's pleasant relationships with Chancellor Brandt had changed since Wilson's change of attitude to the Common Market. Mr Wilson said that was wide of the book, which ended on June 19, 1970; but no, their relationship had not changed.

Back to money. When Lloyd George had published his memoirs he had given a lot of money to charity. Mr Wilson was using some of his money to run the Leader of the Opposition's office, so would it be fair to say he, too, was giving a lot to charity, only his charity was the Labour Party?

Good trouper Wilson, rapid as ever, said he hadn't given a lot, he'd given what he could afford. He would not regard the party as a charity, nor as far as he knew was it so registered under the Charities Act. (More laughter.)

Feeling his overdraft

by Harold Jackson

IT is somehow in the nature of Mr Harold Wilson that his frank revelations should raise more questions than they answer. His weekend publication of his bank statements is a case in point, though he declined to go into any further detail yesterday. Perhaps the most intriguing point is how he managed to raise an overdraft running at times to more than £5,000 in a period when the banks had been officially instructed by the Government to operate a regime of severe restraint on personal loans.

A spokesman for Barclays, where Mr Wilson keeps his account, said yesterday that personal overdrafts were "damned nearly impossible to get" at the time. He was not discussing any individual account, of course, but he left no doubt that managers cast a very leary eye on any requests for money to meet personal expenses. Some reasonable security was a help and a professional need, such as a new car for a doctor, would have got fairly friendly consideration. But it had to be a pretty solid case.

The other oddity is why Mr Wilson should have been borrowing at 8 per cent when he had £3,500 in a deposit account only earning about 4 per cent. Sometimes people do this when they need a lump sum for a short time, but the Opposition leader made clear that his overdraft had been running since before he left 10 Downing Street. It doesn't appear to be a system likely to appeal to the gnomes of Surbiton, let alone in more exalted areas.

The cheques and standing orders pose some pretty problems too. There is a gap of 17 cheques at one point and seven at another in the brief extract from the statement published. On what basis does Mr Wilson decide what payments to set against his overdraft and what to settle from the account he still has in the black? It is of no legitimate interest to anyone but himself, but it would be nice to know as a matter of curiosity.

And why does he have a standing order for £10 payable to the Other Club? This slightly curious institution was founded by Winston Churchill and F. E. Smith in 1911, is run by a committee traditionally wrapped in impenetrable mystery, runs jolly dinners for its members, and is generally reckoned to be High Tory in tone. Mr Wilson's office said firmly last night that it couldn't be Tory or he wouldn't be a member. But the subscription is offset by £11 to the North Thames Gas Board, nationalised by Labour and still firmly of the people.

MISCELLANY

Lord's test

IMMIGRATION BILLS come, Common Market debates go, but one noble voice, stilled these thirteen months, is denied to their lordships' House. Two weeks after Eric Lubbock decided to keep his title as the fourth Baron Avebury, he has not yet been able to take his seat among his peers.

The formalities are proving more tangled than the Liberals had expected, and Lubbock will be lucky if he receives his writ of summons before the summer hols. It's all a matter, the Lord Chancellor's office says, of procedure. The House of Lords is pretty fussy about who can join the club.

A new hereditary peer has to go to his solicitor, who in turn has to find a kinsman to make a declaration of identity. Then you have to submit certificates of births, marriages, and deaths—including those of the previous incumbent. Which apparently is where the problems start for Lubbock.

He inherited the title from a remote cousin, and the cousin was married three times, once in Gibraltar. Very tangled, very time-consuming. Very frustrating if you'd rather like to be speaking on the Immigration Bill and the Common Market.

AVEBURY: still stilled

Uni-son

HARMONY beckons at last to Europe. Hot from Strasbourg the message wings: the Council of Europe has stopped talking politics and started talking music. The object is to standardise the treble A tuning fork so that it will give a regulation number of vibrations at a given temperature.

The treble A, according to a council communiqué, has varied among the 17 member countries ever since Mozart's day. No word, though, of how many vibrations will be the standard, or how they'll go about the change. Just one benign prospect. "This will," the statement says, "spare people listening to Beethoven in two different keys."

Ebbw veil

WELL, is Michael Foot standing for the Deputy Leadership of the Labour Party, or is he not? Last week's "Tribune" said he was, and that he would announce his candidature at the anti-Market rally at Westminster on Friday night.

In fact, when Friday arrived, Foot didn't quite toss his hat into the ring. "People are entitled," he vouchsafed, "to stand for office in the Labour Party and to secure election, and when we come to the votes for the Shadow Cabinet I hope they will take full account of the vote at the Labour Party conference and will thus reshape the leadership of the Parliamentary Labour Party on that basis."

A verbose formula from as precise a master of the language as any in British politics. Foot, it appears, was deliberately not naming names because, between the printing of "Tribune" and the delivery of his speech, the Shadow Cabinet had agreed to lay off personal abuse and cut the infighting. Michael, alas, is a member of the Shadow Cabinet. Not that it will stop him standing for the Deputy Leadership in October, not that he has had second thoughts about so doing.

Sea change

ERNIE HAMLEY, one of the yeoman crew running the Save the Inshore Fisheries Campaign along the South Coast, is flaunting a manuscript he's found dating back to the equally troubled days of 1608.

"The people of Rye," it says, "doth think themselves enable to repell the French fysher boats by reason that they are so many in number and so strongly prepared to defend their unlawful proceedings that the Rye fishermen shall not be able to abide the sea without great bloodshed."

The unlawful practice, it seems, was the use of nets with a 2½in. mesh. Plus ça change, but not a word to Ernie about what happened to Rye: the fishermen won, but it didn't stop the sea deserting the port.

Double vision

ARGUABLY the most revealing statement of H. Wilson's desultory press conference along Oxford Street yesterday sprang not from our leader but from one of his joint publishers — Edmund Fisher, managing director of Michael Joseph.

A Dutch reporter asked Harold whether he would consider bringing out a cheap, popular edition of his "personal record" for the benefit of the party workers to whom it is dedicated. That, said the genial author, was a question for his publishers. At which, in sprang Fisher: the paperback edition would not be issued for at least two years. Less tactfully, you pays your £4.80 or you waits and waits.

The paperback rights have been sold to Penguins — a notable double in the fullness of time. They will also be publishing a paperback of George Brown's memoirs.

● HAROLD WILSON seems, by the way, to be living to an even more hectic schedule now than when he was writing his famous 400,000 words in five months. Since his major speech at the Labour special conference 10 days ago, he has heard every front-bench speech in the Common Market debate, not to mention the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Shadow Cabinet. Last Friday he recorded his ITV interview. On Saturday, he was writing his speech for Sunday's Tolpuddle martyrdom. Yesterday he had two bookshop sign-ins, plus a press conference. Plus more Common Marketry (staying to hear Denis Healey winding up), then on to a party thrown by George Weidenfeld for his book.

Star billing

TWO YEARS AGO, Marian Dobrosielski arrived as Poland's Ambassador in London with the reputation of an academic hardliner who had helped to put down the student upheavals of 1968. He goes back to Warsaw next month, established as a relatively openminded Communist with strong feelings about getting Poland out of its rut.

Dobrosielski has turned down the post of Deputy Foreign Minister. For his pains, he finds himself instead a candidate member of the Polish central committee; as director of the institute of international relations (which gives him a seat on the Foreign Minister's policy committee); and with his hands free enough to return from time to time to academic work at Warsaw University.

The new Ambassador, Artur Starewicz, is coming here in the twilight of his career. He was a protegé of Gomulka. Like his old chief's, Starewicz's "enlightened" views of 1956 vintage have been so eroded that his last reelection to the central committee was seen as solely due to Gomulka's influence. Welcome to London for honourable retirement.

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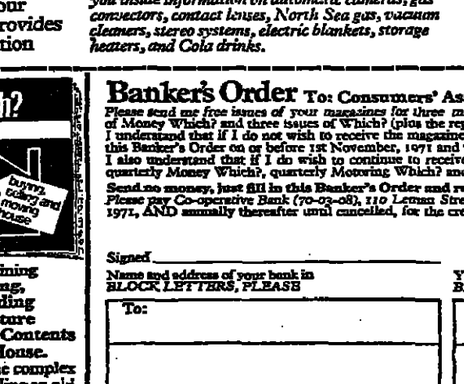

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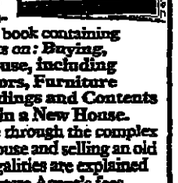

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Joseph in rival bid for Cunard?

By JOHN COYNE

Millionaire hotelier and gambling club operator, Mr Maxwell Joseph, confirmed last night that he might form a syndicate to make a rival bid to Trafalgar House Investments' £26 millions offer for Cunard Steam Ship, "if necessary."

Mr Joseph, a director of Cunard, who started buying Cunard shares last week, said: "I have been buying again today."

In his capacity as a director I understand, Mr Joseph indicated last week that he was not prepared to recommend any offer under 230p, and that to rally the fainthearted who viewed such a figure as high said he would be prepared to bid such a figure himself.

This activity, it is stressed, is Mr Joseph acting in a personal capacity.

He could give no details of other likely members of the syndicate but explained: "I think we have sufficient friends who know our past history who would be interested to come along with us."

Mr Joseph too, reckons that together they are in a position to get together a syndicate to make an offer for Cunard "if necessary." Asked what he felt would be a realistic price for Trafalgar to bid, Mr Joseph said "250p should be the minimum price to be paid." But he would not say what sort of price his syndicate might be prepared to offer.

Indeed there seems only the vague possibility that such a syndicate will ever swing into action. Questioned as to what circumstances might prompt it to act, Mr Joseph said: "It depends on just what Trafalgar House do."

Slack growth leads ICL to sack 1,800

By PETER RODGERS, Technology Correspondent

International Computers is to sack 1,800 workers, largely because o fthe slack growth of the computer market which has hit orders over the last year. This brings ICL's total sackings during the year to 3,400, almost a tenth of the workforce.

The company said yesterday that the new redundancies would hit plants at Castlereagh in Northern Ireland, Kidsgrove, Winsford, Biddulph and Manchester in the North-west, and Croydon, Stevenage and Letchworth in the South-east. The worst affected factory is Castlereagh where 600 people are to be sacked.

The 250 who are leaving Croydon will complete the closure of the plant there, following 1,050 sackings earlier in the year. The small 65-strong plant at Biddulph near Kidsgrove is also to be completely closed.

The company described the move as "rationalisation right across the board in manufacturing." Apart from 50 London headquarters staff almost all the 1,800 are from the manufacturing side of the company's operations, which now employs 20,000 people. Most of the earlier sackings were also in manufacturing.

A company spokesman said yesterday that the majority of the sacked workers would be leaving in two months time, although Croydon would be phased over a longer period. The Guardian reported in May that a total of more than 3,000 workers would be sacked at ICL during the year.

The sackings will be embarrassing for ICL because stock market opinion of the company is not far from its low. But the problem has to some extent been discounted by the market because in the company's half year report in June it said that it was "accelerating plans for concentrating production as well as continuing to streamline other activities."

But there are still worries in the market about the long term future of the company especially if the computer market stays stagnant. Forecasts of £8.5 millions profits this year by the chairman Sir John Wall have done little to allay the worries because a drop in incoming orders takes around two years to be reflected fully in the accounts. ICL will have the expensive job of launching another generation of computers in a couple of years time.

Yesterday's statement said that the rationalisation was "to keep all sides of the business in balance so that it will be in the best position to maintain its rate of progress when full growth in demand for computers and the other products and services of the informatiou processing industry is resumed."

The spokesman said that the sackings were also "to a degree" a hangover from the rationalisation of ICT and English Electric which were merged three years ago to form ICL. Aanother factor was the gradual move away from old-fashioned electromechanical equipment in the company's product line. These are the main products at Castlereagh.

But other products including the most sophisticated computers are affected. In the Manchester area about 200 are to go, roughly equally from West Gorton and Dukinfield. These plants employ 3,000 and West Gorton make the biggest and most expensive 1900 series computers.

At Kidsgrove and Winsford 300 are to go out of 3,750 employed on making the System 4 computers. Four hundred are to go at Letchworth and Stevenage—mainly the latter—where the middle range of the 1900 series lis made. Croydon makes the small end of the 1900 series and Biddulph is a feeder plant to Winsford.

Competition in the international computer business is stepping up with the announcement that RCA of the USA is entering the British computer market. The company is the last of the big US computer makers to have a go here. In the past it has relied mainly on licensing agreements for making money from its computers in Europe. ICL's System 4 and the products of Siemens of West Germany were based originally on RCA designs.

Tougher competition at home because of the recession has forced US manufacturers to turn increasingly to Europe which is one of the stimuli for the so far unsuccessful plans to link the European owned computer companies in defence against them. RCA's statement

This RCA International crystal unit stores several hologram images as atomic patterns that can be read out, one by one, with a laser beam. As the beam traverses the crystal, lower left, part of it is diffracted to fall on the round mirror, centre, where it reconstructs a map stored in the crystal

No financial crisis says Doxford yard

BY OUR FINANCIAL STAFF

After the share price of Doxford and Sunderland Shipbuilding and Engineering fell to its lowest figure for ten years yesterday, the management issued a statement categorically denying rumours that the company's future was shaky.

The company, which employs 7,000 men, has three shipyards on the river Wear as well as marine engineering works, and at present has an order book worth about £50 millions. Like all other British shipbuilders the company has suffered from the effects of rising material and labour costs while it is building ships under fixed price contracts, and last year a strike by engineers closed Doxford's shipyards for over three months.

Mr John Hugall, the chairman, said yesterday that reports in some Sunday newspapers which suggested the management had already had talks with the Government because it could not guarantee its future beyond the end of next month, were "inaccurate and misleading speculation."

The article suggested that directors of Doxford's had been in touch with Mr John Davies, the Minister for Trade and Industry, for several weeks and that North-east MPs were very concerned about the future of the company.

Mr Hugall refused to comment on the company's preliminary figures which are expected to be issued later this week. The company's profits before tax in the 1969-70 financial year were only £562,000 compared with £875,000 in 1968-9, and the long strike by engineers last year may have reduced profits even more this year.

Shares in Doxford and Sunderland fell 16p to 34p yesterday following the rumours about the company's future.

Mr Hugall said in a statement issued yesterday that he had never met Mr Davies. Like all British shipbuilding companies Doxford's had kept in regular touch with the Government department dealing with the shipbuilding industry.

"The company has no knowledge that various members of Parliament had expressed views on the company. Nor has Doxford had inquiries from MPs," he said.

"The claim that the company is unable to forecast its position beyond the end of August is a totally irresponsible and inaccurate statement, without foundation whatsoever."

Referring to speculation that Doxford's were looking for help from Austin and Pickersgill, the other major shipbuilding firm on Wearside which employs about 3,000 men, Mr Hugall said he could only confirm the statement by Mr Charles Longbottom, chairman of Austin and Pickersgill who had said no discussions were going on and no offers had been made.

Mr Hugall said protracted industrial stoppages benefited nobody in the end and the shipbuilding and marine engineering industry could not afford the luxury of industrial disputes like the present strike by 300 engineers at Doxford's marine engine works at Sunderland. This dispute, over a bonus claim, began two weeks ago and has virtually stopped production at the works.

Plea to life fund firms

A plea for stricter control of the life assurance industry came yesterday from Old Broad Street Securities, the merchant banking arm of United Dominions Trust, Britain's biggest instalment finance house.

Old Board Street has decided to publish the evidence it has submitted to the Hilary Scott Commission which is busy investigating unit linked life assurance.

In its evidence the company makes out a strong case for both strengthening and extending the powers of the Department of Trade and Industry to supervise the life assurance industry. It dismisses as ineffective the self-regulation of life assurance by a panel or association of life offices unless it is backed by a joint guarantee by the members to policyholders.

Instead Old Broad Street suggests that broadly based and flexible regulations laid down by the DTI would be most effective, and that these should apply to all life offices and not merely those formed since 1967.

Among its specific recommendations are that selling intermediaries and insurance brokers, as well as the life offices themselves, should be subject to a code of conduct relating to advertising, and that the DTI should be given power to order the withdrawal of any advertising it considers misleading.

Old Broad Street also maintains that the boundary between unit-linked life policies and other forms of life assurance is so blurred as to be virtually meaningless.

It is clear from some sections of the company's evidence that it believes the conventional endowment and with-profits forms of life assurance are vulnerable to abuse too, and not just unit linked life assurance.

In the recommendation relating to the assets of unit linked funds, the company remarks that "this suggestion could well also be applied to other life funds whose investment policy is cloaked in even deeper mystery."

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N York...	2.41¾-2.41⅞	2.41⅞-2.42
Montrl...	2.45⅞-2.46⅛	2.45 7/16-2.45 11/16
Amsterdm	8.59⅜-8.59⅝	8.59½-8.60
Brussels..	120.00-120.10	120.00-120.10
C'hagen..	18.12¾-18.13¼	18.13¼-18.13¾
Frankfrt	8.37¾-8.37⅞	8.37¾-8.38¼
Lisbon..	68.82-68.92	68.80-68.90
Milan...	1,507¼-1,507¾	1,507-1,507½
Oslo....	17.18⅝-17.19⅛	17.18⅝-17.18⅞
Paris....	13.33-13.33½	13.33¼-13.33¾
Stckhlm..	12.47½-12.49	12.47½-12.48
Vienna..	60.30-60.35	61.30-60.35
Zurich...	9.87⅞-9.88⅛	9.87-9.88

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 23 per cent (previous 24 per cent).

FORWARD RATES
New York 0.11c. to 0.09c. premium.
Montreal 0.40c. to 0.30c. premium.
Amsterdam 3½c. to 2c. premium.
Brussels 22c. to 14c. premium.
Copenhagen ¾ to 2¼ ore discount.
Frankfurt 1⅛ to ⅞ pfennig premium.
Milan 2 to ¾ lire premium.
Oslo 2½ to 1¼ ore premium.
Paris 1½c. to 1c. premium.
Stockholm ¼ ore premium to ¼ discount.
Vienna 15 groschen premium to 5 discount.
Zurich 2⅝c. to 1¾c. premium.
Gold: $41.80.

Midland Bank

In Saturday's report of the Midland Bank's interim results, the pre-tax profit figure should have read £24,422,000, not £22,422,000 as stated.

Tourism yields 6pc of OECD exports

Tourism, still one of the biggest growth industries, last year earned between 10 and 16 per cent more for member countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development than in 1969.

A report issued yesterday by the OECD says that part of the increases were due to the record postwar levels of inflation, but even so with 134 million people going abroad during the year, numbers were higher than ever before.

The tourists spent $14.2 billions, or nearly 6 per cent of all the OECD countries' export earnings.

As usual it was the Japanese who showed the biggest increase in receipts over the previous year, earning 57 per cent more than they had in 1969, with 50 per cent more visitors. But this was partly due to the World Fair at Osaka.

In Europe the biggest improvement in the number of nights tourists spent in each country was in Greece, with a 36 per cent increase. In Portugal and Spain the figures were up by about a quarter.

But all the receipts that visitors bring in have been balanced by bigger spending by each country's citizens abroad. In Britain, for instance, both tourist spending and the money British holiday-makers spent abroad increased by 20 per cent last year.

This year the boom has showed a few signs of slowing down.

Even so Britain and Germany are both doing better than they were in 1970 but hopes of spreading the load, so that more tourists come in the off-peak seasons, are still very much hopes.

New rise in Bovril share price

BOVRIL shares rose another 19p to 390½p on the London Stock Exchange yesterday as the market confidently awaited a move from the Cavenham camp on a counter-bid for the foods-and-extracts group.

But there is unlikely to be any instant reaction from Cavenham to the formal offer document from Rowntree, which last week made an offer of £11 millions for Bovril.

A spokesman for Keyser Ullman, Cavenham's merchant banker, said: "We got the document only at the weekend and obviously there is a bit of thought to be done before we move — if we move." Mr James Goldsmith, chairman of Cavenham, has resumed a holiday abroad and is not due back until tomorrow.

Losses for Inveresk

Inveresk Paper is yet another company in the industry to report poor results. A loss for the 24 weeks to June 12 of £342,000, compares with a profit of £553,000 last time and the shares remain out of the dividend list. The last payment was the 1⅜ per cent distributed for 1969.

The latest figures have been struck after allowing for the £115,000 share of the pre-tax loss of British Tissues, against a profit of £114,000 last time. The figures have also been arrived at after crediting a £306,000 profit on the sale of shares in the Georgia Pacific Corporation and debiting the £166,000 share of the agreed settlement of the claim against the Louisiana Forest Products Corporation.

CITY COMMENT

TRUST-FORTE

Damaging dispute

CONFUSION REIGNED around the Trust Houses-Forte situation yesterday following the weekend news of the boardroom split over managing director Mr Michael Pickard, and the half-time dip in profits.

Lord Crowther, the chairman, expressed himself "extremely surprised" at the suggestions that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders might be convened in an attempt to restore executive powers to Mr Pickard.

At the same time Lord Hacking, chairman of the Trust Houses-Forte council, was making it clear that only such a special meeting of shareholders can resolve the problems.

(The council, set up in 1903, comprises nine eminent people, none of them connected with the direct management of the company, but they play a crucial rôle in any voting by shareholders. he £32,500 worth of trust shares have exactly the same voting sertngth as the whole of the ordinary shares held by all other shareholders. Since no large public company ever has a 100 per cent poll this gives the trust votes ruling power.)

The result of all this confusion was to have the shares bobbing up and down in the stock market. At one point more than £8½ millions was wiped off the company's value as the shares slumped 12p, but a recovery later in the day left the shares only 2p off at 121p.

Most of the fall took place in advance of the half-time profits slump and boardroom dispute as the rumours went around the City. The shares have fallen from a year's peak of 151p, the bulk of this fall

Ostensibly the boardroom split is on the majority decision to sack Mr Pickard from his position of managing director following the criticism levelled at him in the recent interim report from the Department of Trade Inspectors on the affairs of Pergamon, British Printing Corporation and International Learning Systems Corporation.

But the row is thought to have been simmering below the surface for some time, with an internecine struggle for management domination between the old Trust Houses directors and the old Forte directors.

It is rumoured that the situation between Mr Pickard and Sir Charles Forte came to a head when it was suggested that the original Forte group's depreciation should now be written off at a faster rate.

This would have had the effect of leaving Forte interests a less profitable and less important part of the combined empire. The blame for missed forecasts could then also be laid at Forte's door.

This might have left the Trust Houses management as top dogs, but it is clear that unless the two sides can settle their differences, and soon, neither side will have anything to crow about. Meanwhile, shareholders can only cross their fingers and hope that any power struggle does not lead to further declines in profitability.

ANDERSON MAVOR

Profits down, payout up

THE NEWS FROM Anderson Mavor, the Motherwell electrical, mining and mechanical engineering group which had abortive merger talks with Dowty at this time last year is rather odd. Profits for 1970-71 are down, but the dividend is up.

Shareholders of a gorup which depends on the National Coal Board for 70 per cent of its business may be mildly comforted by the two points lift to 7 per cent in the payment for 1970-71 which is a full distribution of available earnings and which makes partial amends for past cuts.

The figures from a group whose results have been on the slide for some years are still depressing—a pre-tax profit of £722,000, comparing with £889,000 for the previous 13 months or about £750,000 on an annual basis.

The dividend decision has presumably been partly influenced by a big tax credit, but the group is still being dragged down by Mavor and Coulson whose troubles deepened in the second half. Flattened by the impact of inflation on fixed price contracts, this conveyor and mechanical machinery subsidiary which is in the thres of a reorganisation, ran at an £860,000 loss last year.

Switchgear and control equipment, cutting and carbide ools are doing well and as the National Coal Board is now operating in a fuel sellers market, there are some hopes of an improvement in orders from this source. But hopes should not be pitched too high. Rationalisation has cut the number of coal faces in operation and there is a tendency to move plant from redundant pits elsewhere.

The optimistically minded may still be encouraged by the fact that after the first half slump from £406,000 to £208,000 the group pulled itself together in the second half to earn a pre-tax profit of £514,000 in spite of Mavor and Coulson.

The hope must be that the vigorous reorganisation will pull round the major loss maker and that benefits will flow from new products and the efforts to reduce the over-dependence on the NCB. The rise of around 5p to around 77p in the shares suggests that the market was taking a cheerful view yesterday.

CUNARD

Hints keep war going

CUNARD DIRECTORS, Mr Maxwell Joseph and Mr Donald Forrester, are adopting some controversial tactics to fight off the unwelcome (to the board at least) takeover bid from Trafalgar House Investments.

They announce grandiose plans to form a syndicate to put in a rival offer, but only "if necessary." Under what circumstances it will be considered "necessary" to go ahead with a rival bid Mr Joseph does not choose to disclose.

The effect of all this, of course, is to attract in the speculators and keep the Cunard share price comfortably above the Trafalgar offer value, making it unlikely that sufficient acceptances will be obtained to enable Trafalgar to go ahead with its plans.

Mr Joseph and his syndicate should announce either definite plans for a counter-bid or drop out. It seems wrong that Trafalgar House should be fought off with the hint of a higher bid, which may never materialise precisely because the mere suggestion and the higher share price may in themselves defeat Trafalgar.

The initial bid from Trafalgar was made a month ago. Kleinwort has not yet decided whether to go to the takeover panel for a ruling on the matter. They want to play the game through "before appealing to the referee."

PLUSHPILE (WHARF MILL) LIMITED

One for Ten Scrip Issue agreed—
Dividend increased

		1971 £		1970 £
Turnover—net sales to third parties		863,025		762,492
Group net profit before taxation		83,069		55,038
Group net profit after taxation		51,083		29,969
Interim Dividend	(7%)	9,980	(6%)	8,554
Final Dividend	(9%)	12,831	(8%)	11,406

I can see no reason why this year should not produce even better profits than shown in these accounts. In that case, your Directors will certainly maintain the Dividend on the increased share capital.

A. F. Lomas
(Chairman)

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from:—The Secretary, A. Crawford, Esq., Wharf Mill, Mill Lane, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs.

'Profits exceed £1 million for the first time'

Mr. G. C. D'Arcy Biss (Chairman)
Salient Points from his circulated statement.

*The substantial increase in profits shown in the accounts is particularly gratifying, bearing in mind the difficult economic conditions which existed throughout the year.

*Group profit before taxation totalled £1,084,000, thus exceeding £1 million for the first time. The Board recommend an increased final dividend of 11·5% making a total of 16% for the year compared with 13·5% last year. A one-for-ten scrip issue is also proposed.

	1971 £'000	1970 £'000
World Sales	11,371	10,401
Group Profit before Taxation	1,084	853
Group Net Profit Attributable to Members	866	460
Dividends:—		
Paid on Ordinary Shares	341	288
	16%	13·5%
Times Covered	1·95	1·63
Earnings per share	7·8p	5·4p

*All major companies within the ophthalmic group showed increased profits. Integration of certain production operations of the two mass manufacturing companies is proceeding and some benefit from these changes accrued in the year under review. Further benefits are expected over the next two to three years. The wholesale and prescription houses recorded useful increases in profits.

*Turnover of the W. M. Still Group of companies increased by £190,000 and profits were more than doubled. Provision has been made for further expansion and development within the group, both in the manufacture of catering equipment and general engineering work.

*Sales for the first two months of the current year exceeded those of the corresponding months last year. Looking further ahead, the Directors are watching closely the negotiations for entry of the United Kingdom into the European Economic Community. As the largest manufacturer of ophthalmic lenses in Europe, we would expect to derive considerable benefits from membership of the Community.

U.K. OPTICAL & INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS LIMITED

ICL a victim of ambiguity in Government aid policy

By Peter Rodgers

THERE IS an ambiguity in the Government's policy towards Britain's most advanced technology which is highlighted by the case of International Computers, which yesterday announced the dismissal of 1,800 people. *The Government has strongly* affirmed its support for the company on the grounds that Britain must have its own computer industry but the *practical measures it has* taken remain weak.

ICL urgently wants new support from the Government in the form of contracts for *advanced computer applications* to bolster up its technology over the next few years. Contracts would be invaluable at a time when computer orders from private industry are sagging from the effects of the general depression in capital spending, to which is added a new scepticism among businessmen. After their first taste of the machine and its problems many of them are wary of diving into yet more advanced computer applications when there is still plenty to be learned about the old ones.

ICL has been asking the Government for advanced contract support since the election last year, with only minor success. Some of the most sophisticated computer business from the Government and the public sector has gone to US owned companies, including a £4 millions British Rail contract for a freight scheduling system which is expected to be announced soon.

There is of course extensive Government support for ICL in the form of direct purchasing by single tenders which are not open to other computer companies, but much of this business is for comparatively low-level technology.

Orders of this kind amounted to £16 millions last year, a third of ICL's British business, and over a tenth of its total turnover.

The Government has less control over the ordering plans of nationalised industries, hospitals, and universities, where ICL has nothing like such a large share of the market. But local government has tended to favour the company, and it has a strong position there. It is in the ordinary business market that ICL has done less well, and it has been relying on its favourable share of State markets to cushion it against the depression.

The Labour Government's grants and the National Research Development Corporation's loans to ICL have all been accounted for and have not been replaced, even though total Government cash support for the British computer industry adds up to less than £25 millions, about two thirds of it going to ICL.

Cash aid has now dwindled to a trickle, just at the time when Germany launches a massive spending plan for its computer industry, which will get £30 millions in grants this year rising to £63 millions in 1974. Siemens' computer interests are more than half the size of ICL and growing faster.

Even in France, where the home-owned computer industry has been tiny, the Government has an increasingly rigorous state buying policy. One of ICL's best chances of assuring its future is to link with CII of France to get access to French State markets.

ICL increased its profits 30 per cent in the first half and predicts £8.5 millions for the full year. But if the downturn in the computer business continues for another year there will be a pressing need for support in money or contracts rather than words.

ICL is not the only advanced industry to suffer from the gap between theory and action when it comes to State support. Microelectronics is eventually likely to approach the importance of the computer hardware industry but help from the Government has dwindled to a trickle in spite of the fact that a worldwide price war has been raging for a year. None of the British companies in the business—Ferranti, GEC, and Plessey—looks as if it has a chance of being anything except a comparatively minor specialist in it. Two of the three have cut back severely since the autumn.

Mullard, owned by Philips of Holland and the biggest producer of microcircuits in Britain, is similarly struggling to stay in the business against projected losses this year of £800,000. There has been little reaction to pleas for temporary tariff protection, and a £5-millions loan from the National Research Development Corporation to the British-owned companies has now been spent. But the Government has acknowledged that Britain needs the industry and that it deserves support.

Similarly with numerical control systems for machine tools, another advanced technology which is in trouble, in spite of the fact that it has enormous potential for increasing the efficiency of industrial processes. It was selected for special aid by the Labour Government whose Industrial Reorganisation Corporation encouraged a merger of the Ferranti and Airmec numerical control interests under the umbrella of Plessey, and backed the company with a £3-millions loan.

The faster-than-expected slide of the machine tool industry into depression has had a disastrous effect on numerical control. Plessey recently sacked a third of its workforce in this business because of a 50 per cent drop in home orders and a 30 per cent drop in exports.

Plessey's problem adds to a catalogue of troubled attempts to support the advanced sectors of the machine tool industry between 1965 and 1970, including Government purchasing of machines fr trial inside companies as an example to others, and a scheme, now closed, which allowed users to return the machines after a year if they did not like them.

None of the efforts has is little to replace them. In fact a Government-backed advice and information service for numerical control has been under the threat of closure for the past few months.

The nuclear power industry, after a decade of muddle, is still dangerously insecure, although the question is not one of direct Government support because vast sums have been poured in, and all orders come from the State electricity industry.

But there is an important question of Government policy to be resolved: should the Central Electricity Generating Board drop the advanced gas cooled reactor, developed at great expense in Britain, and switch to an untried British heavy water reactor or to US designs, all of which are likely to be better export prospects than the AGR?

There are industries where the Government is—at the moment—clearly committed to support, sometimes on a vast scale, as in aviation. In other industries it does not need to intervene. The been really successful. There chemical companies, for instance, are hardly sensitive, and young in technology. There may indeed be good reasons for avoiding advanced technology in some industries—it might have been a good idea to pick US brains on nuclear power and buy licences as the Germans did very profitably.

The confusing thing for computers, micro-electronics, and to a lesser extent some of the other advanced industries, is that they have firm messages of Government support and an apparent decision that they are needed—but not all that much to show for it.

MARKET REPORT

Optimistic start to account

Most sections gained ground t the start of a new fortnightly ccount yesterday. Bank shares ere active and firm again on ne prospect of increased usiness, and looking to ational Westminster to round ff an excellent dividend season oday.

Motors, too, were in particularly good form, reflecting the ore favourable outlook for the dustry since the abolition of redit controls. Rolls-Royce editors were additionally nefiting from moves to speed e loan guarantees to Lockeed.

Although gains were in a comrtable majority around the her sections of the market, it as mostly left to bid situations, ares affected by trading statements, or the usual batch of eekend press recommendaons to provide the day's outanding features. The Financial mes index was up 2.3 at 408.0 the close.

Gilt-edged securities attracted few buyers after Friday's ess-inspired shake-out. Gains the longer end of the market ere mostly in the region of ¼ point.

17-year wait for recovery

By BRIAN WHITE

As an investment, New Day Holdings is probably in the initial stages of a recovery. Inflation and the recent squeeze *on credit has put many* companies into this situation, but New Day stands out on its own. For the long-term recovery in the group's fortunes *has not materialised in the past* 17 years, and judging by recent performance there is still a long way to go.

Admittedly, there were exceptional circumstances which enabled the Stockport furniture group to reach a profits peak of more than £1 million in 1954, and left it struggling to reach half that figure at the present time.

Men in the furniture business still recall the period just after *the last war when they could* sell everything they put in the showroom window. They also remember, with less satisfaction, the stifling of credit by *the Government in 1955 which* brought a period of unprecedented expansion to an abrupt end and left companies, such as New Day, with the problem of finding a new route to success.

In the early days, the company made mistakes. It started a diversification programme which led it into areas such as food retailing which have since had to be abandoned. "It's clear, with hindsight, that this wasn't fully thought out," says Mr Sidney Lawrence, the chairman and managing director. "Over a period of time we reduced the diversification programme to *things that fitted in.*"

That which remains is a curious mixture. The basis of the group's operations is a national chain of 110 furniture stores which trade under the New Day sign. It also owns 60 Goodrich hardware stores, which trade in the South, and Tates Radio, which has 23 branches in the North-east.

Generally, retailing may be moving towards larger national groups, but Mr Lawrence is not tempted to sell the two regional subsidiaries although with its high proportion of credit trading the group needs cash for development.

Furniture retailing occupies most of its attention. At the moment, it is looking for new sites both for expansion and to enable the company to abandon its more outdated premises. "During the last three years, we have been tackling it with much greater vigour than we were before," Mr Lawrence said.

Originally, the group's stores were aimed at the lower income groups, but Mr Lawrence *claims*: "We're *now quite* definitely appealing to the middle and upper groups." He strongly denies that the group has missed out on the growth of the highly fashionable end of the market. "We've some very trendy furniture in our stores, but our particular market lies more in the traditional styles."

What does excite Mr Lawrence is the possibilities that are offered by hypermarkets. "We are studying cash discount operations and various out-of-town centres very carefully. If this kind of operation is allowed to grow in this country then we would want to be involved in it."

At the moment, the biggest problem is cash. Financing its customers' credit needs is a *profitable* business, but a demanding one on a group anxious to expand. With a turnover slightly more than £9 millions, there is a *hire-purchase debt of £4 millions*, which will grow along with the company. "We would like to speed up the development of the group," says Mr Lawrence. "To do that means the injection of more money."

The group has just ended a poor year. The results, due in October, will show profits down from the 1970 level of £418,248. Although, generally, there are little indications of an improvement, Mr Lawrence can detect *an improvement in margins and* is optimistic. The short-term recovery may well be under way but the longer-term one still has some way to go.

Soviet gas for France

A Soviet delegation is expected in Paris next week for technical talks with officials of Gaz de France in connection with an agreement in principle reached in Moscow for French gas imports.

The agreement, reached within the framework of the Franco-Soviet Grand Commission, involves French imports of 2,500 million cubic metres of Soviet gas annually for 20 years beginning in 1974. The value of the imports is estimated at 200 million francs annually.

A Gaz de France spokesman said yesterday that next week's *talks are designed to solve* various technical problems, including transportation and the quality of the gas. It still is not known whether the gas will come through Germany or Italy, he said.

By 1975, Soviet gas will account for about 10 per cent of French natural gas requirements, estimated at 22,000 million cubic metres. The remainder will come from a French well at Lacq, with 7,500 *million cubic metres annually*; the Netherlands, 8,000 million; Algeria, 4 million.

Renault plant

The two countries have also agreed on a "substantial contribution" by Regie Nationale des Usines Renault in the construction of the projected 150,000-truck plant to be built on the Kama River.

Reports reaching Paris say that France has agreed to increase its credits for the truck project to 1,200 million francs from 700 million currently. The Kama truck plant, the reports said, will manufacture a French-developed engine with equipment supplied by Renault.

The final communiqué published in Moscow during the weekend also reaffirmed that the Soviet Union will take "an active part" in building the projected French steel complex at Fos-sur-Mer, on the Mediterranean.

'EEC entry will force devaluation'

A warning that the UK will probably have to devalue again soon is issued by economists in an analysis on "Britain and the *EEC.*" *Failing special arrangements* or further modification of Britain's Market entry terms, the pound will have to be *devalued about the mid-70s*, Mr James Morrell and the economic editors of "Management Today" predict in a joint article.

But before the likely devaluation, a recovery in the economy is forecast regardless of whether or not Britain joins the Six.

The article estimates that Britain now needs to budget for a normal net capital outflow of £200 millions a year.

"In the short run, the huge payments surplus generated in 1970 and 1971 must be expected to dwindle as the spending and output recovery gets under way," says the article.

In the period immediately prior to entry the current account surplus is forecast to fall to about £300 millions to £350 millions in 1972.

But in 1973—the year set for entry—"a further deterioration in the payments position must be anticipated" just as Britain's recovery "gets into full swing."

The article says that if the normal capital outflow and payments liable to the EEC are taken into account, an overall payments deficit is likely from 1973 to 1974. On these figures the need for devaluation "is difficult to escape."

Shareholders seek Raglan board shuffle

The requisitioned extraordinary general meeting of Raglan Property Trust has been convened for September 3. Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting include those for the removal of the chairman, Mr J. A. Rowland-Jones, Mr E. A. *Andrese-Jones*, and Mr T. W. Haslam from the board and the appointment of Major George Lawrence Webb, Mr Lawrence Desmond Webb and Mr Roger Holard Lawrence Curzon-Thompson to the board.

Other resolutions are that any director appointed after July 5, 1971, and prior to the date of the meeting be removed from office and that with effect from July 5 no further shares or stock of the company be issued or allotted without prior sanction of an ordinary resolution passed by the company in general meeting. Observations by the board on the resolutions are to be circulated separately.

J. and J. Makin decline slows

The results of J. and J. Makin Paper Mills are bad, but they are better than expected at one time, and with a final of 5 per cent the total dividend for 1970-1 is being held at 7 per cent. Pre-tax profit of this Manchester based group has tumbled from £224,638 to £135,815, but although earnings have slipped by 12 points to 23 per cent, the dividend has above average cover.

Following the slump from £115,822 to £44,931 in the first half pre-tax profit there was a recovery to £90,884 in the second half, but the directors emphasise that the paper-making section has been seriously *affected by the recession in the* trade. There are now signs of a slight improvement and the board does not anticipate that the profits for the current half-*year will be materially different* from those of the last half-year.

Lovell moves back into profit

G. F. Lovell, the general confectionery group based in Newport, Monmouthshire, has moved back into profitability during 1970 with a net profit of £13,227, but the dividend has again been passed. The group made a net loss of £94,937 the previous year.

The company, which is 60 per cent owned by Sterling Industrial Securities, has been making net losses since 1963, with the exception of 1964 when a profit of £1,650 was recorded.

Head Wrightson amalgamation

Head Wrightson has decided to amalgamate Head Wrightson Iron Foundries, Head Wrightson Steel Foundries, and Steelcast, into one company, to be called Head Wrightson Foundries, with two divisions, the Steelcast Division and the Iron Foundry Division.

The aim is to strengthen Head Wrightson's position in the iron and steel founding industries to enable the group to take a higher proportion of the market than it does now as three separate companies. It is hoped to complete the reorganisation by the end of 1972.

Hosiery group reports loss

The best thing about the *preliminary statement of* Johnson and Barnes, the Leicester hosiery manufacturer, is the unchanged 10 per cent dividend for 1970-71. The group reports a *net loss of £106,973*, against a profit last time of £17,614.

A transfer of £80,000 from general reserve will cover the ordinary dividend and the half-yearly payment of the preference and leave £67,740 to cover the further losses and reorganisation costs incurred in the last six months. The board hopes that the reorganisation will result in a return to profitability. Current order books are satisfactory.

Drop in Williams Furniture results

While Williams Furniture increased its turnover by some 15 per cent to £7,587,000 in 1970-1, the group reports a drop of around £50,000 to £252,000 in the pre-tax profit. The results, however, have been adversely affected by a transfer of some £60,000 to the reserve for unrealised profit held in suspense, whereas last time there *was a £28,000 credit.* Comparative trading profits before these transfers were £312,202 this year, against £273,000 in 1969-70. As forecast, the dividend is an unchanged 5 per cent.

Mr John James, the chairman, remains optimistic, but feels that although turnover to date in the current year has *improved*, any increase in the profit will be hard to come by. He adds that the board plans to concentrate on the remainder of the stores that are to be con*verted to the group's* "new image" and on completion to have a period of consolidation as against the rapid expansion in recent years.

Sharp climb for Westinghouse

Westinghouse Brake and Signal whose fortunes are partly linked with the ordering of British Rail, reports a sharp advance in first half profits and is paying a 5 per cent interim. Shareholders received a single dividend of 10 per cent in 1969-70.

Pre-tax profit leaped from £992,000 to £1,341,000 in the six months to March 31. After tax of £542,000 (£379,000), the net profit has moved up from £578,000 to £780,000.

It is anticipated that British Rail will spend between £50 millions and £60 millions on its signal programme. Westing*house has already picked up* some large contracts which will keep it busy for some years and give it time to develop its other interests.

Gains and losses in Europe

From page 10

until the negotiations were completed. I said this some time ago in a speech at the London Conference of the European Parliamentarians, asking them in effect whether the Community was a rule-ridden bureaucracy, whether in its motivation it was looking outwards to Europe-wide unity and a wider world unity, or was basically an agricultural welfare complex based on subsidies to high-cost producers, tariffs on imports of cheap produce, backed by expensive import subsidies to sell high-cost produce to the world at low-cost world prices.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

Payments balance

However strong our present balance of payments, no right hon. Gentleman would maintain *that it can be fairly asked to sustain* a burden across the exchanges, a burden which would threaten to plunge us once again into deficit, which endangers sterling or forces the Government, as successive Governments have been forced over the past 20 years, into unwelcome and costly restrictions on current production and, through investment, the means to future growth. . . . There is no automatic relationship between increased production and the overseas balances, and successive Governments, having gone for expansion, have had to cut back because of the balance of payments content. That is why we aimed, by interventionist policies, to ensure that within any given level of production the export-oriented and import-saving industries could show a more than proportionate expansion. These were the policies which the present Government have reversed.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

I am not going to give figures for these aspects because, quite simply, I believe it to be unrealistic to do so. There are too many and too large assumptions to be made, many of them about factors which are completely outside our control or are otherwise totally unpredictable. I do not propose to attempt estimates on which I could not invite the House or the public to place any serious degree of reliance. We have quantified where we reasonably could. Where we could not, we have set out the basis on which a qualitative assessment has to be formulated, and we have made clear our own conclusion: that the advantages of joining the Community will more than outweigh the costs, provided that we seize the opportunities of the far wider home market that would be open to us.—*The Prime Minister, July 21.*

Regional development

There is growing concern about the regional implications. Recent developments have thrown some doubt on the optimistic impression which we had been given. One instance which we had been given of a tolerant attitude to the regional policies of individual EEC members related to Belgium, but now, I understand, the Commission has brought Belgium to book for its regional policies. Is that because Belgium is part of the EEC heartland, as it is called, and not, in Commission jargon, on the periphery? But if that is so, how far would the heartland extend in Britain; how far north; how far north-west; how far west; how far south-west?—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

Every instrument of regional policy used in the United Kingdom is in use somewhere in the EEC. Industrial development certificates? They are in use in the Paris and Lyons regions of France. Investment grants? They are in use in both Germany and Italy. Direction of nationalised industry? Italy has long had a provision by which 60 per cent of new plant and 40 per cent of total investment by public enterprise had to be in the South. Now these figures are, I understand, 100 per cent of new plant and 60 per cent of total investment. Differential transport subsidisation? This certainly applies in the areas of West Germany closest to the Eastern zone and, I believe, in Italy, too. Regional employment premium? This generally was thought not to be allowed, but I am informed that in the south of Italy the State pays the employers' insurance contributions for firms above a certain very small size—I think firms with either 32 or 35 employees. This seems to me to be an intensified form of REP under a different name. The one thing which appears to be out is investment allowances as opposed to investment grants, but this is more for the other side of the House to worry about than this side.—*Mr Jenkins, July 22.*

The alternatives

The Prime Minister will find not only a great many hon. Members but many millions outside who reject his defeatist view, which seems to run through every pronouncement of his since the White Paper was published, and who assert that given the right policies by the Government of this country, Britain is likely to be at least as strong, as vigorous, as prosperous, as influential outside the Market as it would be if we were to enter the Market on the wrong terms.—*Mr Wilson, July 21.*

People sometimes think that going into this grouping is a gamble. I beg my hon. Friends to *realise that sometimes it is a bigger gamble to* stay as one is than to make the move which all history seems to be urging us towards, that is, to join this grouping, to seek to influence it, and to seek to underpin the welfare and prosperity developing within it with political ideas of which we are rightly proud, at the same time ensuring our welfare, our future safety and our right to have a voice in the world in the interests of the British people as well as the people of all Europe. —*Mr Harold Lever, July 21.*

Company news briefs

Points from reports

Scotcros: Chairman said that although food division had made a promising start to the new year and might be expected to continue steady growth, engineering division was *suffering from* depression generally affecting the industry. Results of the half-year may, therefore, be lower. If business climate improves, outcome for full year is promising.

Smith Holdings (Whitworth): Chairman, Mr J. Walsh, confident that company is now in a much stronger position and he expects increased profitability for current financial year.

Walker Crosweller and Co.: Chairman said the year has started well. Sales continued at record levels and are substan*tially up on those for same period* last year.

British Enkalon: Chairman said satisfactory trading in first four months had continued through remaining two months of first half-year.

Bids and deals

R. Cartwright (Holdings) has agreed to buy whole of issued capital of **Quadrant Castings**, of Great Barr, Birmingham, for £40,000 cash.

Interim results

Mobil Oil Corporation: Quarterly dividend 65 cents.

Kakuzi (formerly Kakuzi Fibrelands): Second interim 10 cents making 25 cents to date (same). Pre-tax profit fKenya 131,384, tax fK23,806.

Business changes

Allied Suppliers. Mr H. M. Plowden Roberts appointed a director with responsibility for meat, greengrocery, and catering.

Monk

"... we have succeeded in extending the range of construction work, particularly for the Department of the Environment, County and Local Authorities and major industrial concerns."

F. H. Sullivan, *Chairman and Managing Director.*

The following are extracts from Mr. Sullivan's report presented to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held at Warrington yesterday.

Profits for the year are in line with those forecast in my last Statement. Whilst the anticipated fall in interest receivable has occurred, trading profit at £1,050,788 *(£995,864) more than compensates for this* reduction.

With our increased activity during the past two years on motorway construction, the extent and nature of the work is such that full entitlements for payment for work executed is unavoidably protracted with consequent adverse effect on liquidity. The unnecessary cost thus incurred by the Contractor is not, *I submit, appreciated in the appropriate* quarter.

Your Board consider that in addition to recommending an increase in the final dividend to 24½%, making 38% against 36½% last year, part of the General Reserve should be capitalised to bring the issued capital more into line with net asset values.

Your Company operates in a highly *competitive industry, but the projected release* of considerable motorway and road construction work in the near future and, I trust, some other expansionary measures from the Government should create a more normal atmosphere.

Whilst I support the principle of firm price tendering if it is applied to all industry, and indeed throughout the country's economy, I feel that the present operation of this system bears most unfairly on the Construction Industry. During the past year, without any prior warning, abnormal and substantial increases have been imposed on the two main materials used by us, namely, cement and steel. The Government must by some means ensure that there is no repetition of such occurrences, or, if such action is not possible, replace this system of contracting with a more equitable arrangement.

Until we see the Industrial Relations legislation in practice it is difficult to assess its effect on your Company. In the Construction Industry we have had a successful conciliation procedure leading to independent decisions freely recognised by both Trade Unions and Employers and sharing the goodwill of both organisations. I trust that the more formalised demands of the present Bill will be amended to provide greater strength for a system which has proved its viability over a period of many years.

Whilst outstanding orders for motorway work are less than those of a year ago, we have secured a series of road construction contracts of smaller magnitude and have succeeded in extending the range of construction work, particularly for the Department of the Environment, County and Local Authorities and major industrial *concerns. The work load presently recorded* will provide turnover in the current year at least equal to that of the previous year with more diversification. Subject to what I have said above concerning firm price contracts and industrial relations, I see no reason why profits at current rates should not continue.

Recently completed negotiations with the Warrington New Town Development Corporation who required a large part of the Company's land at Padgate will naturally improve the liquid position and provide cash resources for further development.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS	1968/69 £	1969/70 £	1970/71 £
Profit before tax	834,934	1,074,695	1,089,609
Ordinary Dividends	302,625	328,500	342,000
Capital and Reserves	3,327,474	3,642,169	4,059,067

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Germany sets standard for mutual funds

By NEIL McINNES

WEST GERMANY'S federal agency for supervision of credit has virtually set world-wide standards for mutual funds—investors from most nations now tend to ask salesmen whether their funds are registered in West Berlin.

Prior to the operation of the agency, West Germany was reputed to be the richest and most liberal territory for fund salesmen — it allowed 450 mutual funds to operate. But since the Berlin control authorities started their work only seven remain in operation in West Germany.

Thus, by having no restriction on capital exports and discriminating between funds simply on grounds of merit, West Germany is inevitably setting standards for the world.

The federal agency's unit for mutual funds employs 50 people, mostly business school graduates, accountants and lawyers, plus 100 clerks. Its budget is $1.3 millions.

Influential

Though the agency's main task is to supervise banks' liquidity ratios and to save or merge those that get into trouble, the agency could like the United States' Securities and Exchange Commission, be a very influential group.

Banks, after all, are the only brokers in Germany. They trade shares, hold custody of scrip, invest directly in companies on their own account and appoint directors to run them. So a banking commissioner could take the entire securities industry under his wing. However, the agency does not do so.

Apart from using some laws which give the agency's head power to make surprise checks on stocks held in custody and to investigate customers' complaints about execution of market orders, it lets the securities industry regulate itself.

Insider trading

For example, the agency, has declined to become involved in the current controversy about insider trading on German stock markets. As brokers, stockholders, and directors all in one, the banks are the most suspect of insiders, but the agency has not intervened.

The banks and corporations are drafting a voluntary agreement to abstain from abusing their market advantage.

Informal courts, set up by the banks and listed companies and presided over by a judge, will police the agreement. Neither the Government nor the Berlin authorities will participate in any way.

Federal law requires the agency to take a closer interest in the operation of mutual funds based in Germany. It sets standards for their directors, defines what kinds of investments they can make, and holds their custodian banks responsible for their dealings.

In contrast, Berlin cannot do any of those things for funds that sell in Germany but are based elsewhere. The German agency leans over backward not to force German law on foreign institutions. It simply restricts their sales techniques inside Germany if they fail to guarantee the local investor the type of security he can get from a German fund.

That simple test has been enough to eliminate many funds. Of the 450 funds that were selling in Berlin in 1969, only 150 even bothered to apply for registration. The rest presumably saw they had no chance. The applicants were 58 SEC-registered funds, 40 offshore funds (half of them realty funds) and 50-odd funds based in Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, or Switzerland.

Of the 73 whose applications have been processed so far, 16 were banned and 50 withdrew, usually because they saw a ban coming. Of the seven that have passed, only one is an offshore fund, the others are registered in Europe.

For a time it looked as though the US fund industry was in danger of losing its substantial German custom because of discrepancies in the two countries' laws. However, secret negotiations in Berlin between the agency and the US Investment Company Institute have largely removed that danger, with concessions on both sides. "We won't be making any purely technical difficulties for the SEC funds," says the West Germany agency.

The US and Swiss fund managers who have encountered the agency tend to regard it as an authority with power of life or death over their business. But the agency protests that this is not so.

"All our troubles come from our liberalism," it says. "We could have copied our neighbours and simply forbidden Germans to buy foreign securities. Or we could have adopted the nationalist American solution and barred all foreign funds. But we believe in the free movement of capital. Nothing that has happened in the IOS and Gramco scandals has shaken our faith in world-wide free investment. Only, it shows that we have to protect German investors by means of rules that apply equally to foreign and domestic funds."

Heavy losses

Many of the German investors who sustained heavy losses when Gramco and the other realty funds suspended redemptions, feel that protection is costly. The agency said that had it been empowered to act two years earlier, fewer people would have been hurt. But if it had acted a year later, many more would have been hurt, it said. By now, though, the worst is over. In less than a year, "we will have driven out all the bad eggs, and from then on. German investors will suffer no loss on our account," the agency said.

Walter Koch, president of the Mutual Fund Salesmen's Association, might be expected to have a grievance against the agency. His organisation's membership has dropped from several thousand to a few hundred since the Berlin agency turned its attention towards the foreign funds. Yet Mr Koch concedes that the agency is careful, afraid of making a mistake and quite sparing in the use of its limited authority.

Technicalities

Funds that have been banned from West Germany have given the agency a reputation for adhering to legalistic technicalities. One US fund manager claims that one forgotten signature in the 2,000 pages of documentation a fund must submit will lead to exclusion. The agency says this is true about the 2,000 pages, only because offshore funds had adopted such complicated company structures in order to evade taxes, and had made so many amendments to their statutes. But it denies that any fund was ever thrown out on a legal technicality.

Foreign regulatory authorities now have a Europe-wide organisation with which to compare notes on the protection of investors. They will not admit it is a kind of Interpol out to catch securities swindlers because some countries' laws prohibit control authorities from divulging any information on such matters. But they certainly are looking for ways to prevent the rise of new Gramcos.

The Germans are so far the only ones to favour the policy of free competition between domestic and foreign concerns, on the basis of few but strict rules, backed up by self-regulation.—AP-Dow Jones.

IOS denial of default 'for record'

Mr Robert L. Vesco, chairman of both International Controls Corporation, Fairfield, New Jersey, and Geneva-based IOS Ltd, characterised as routine IOS's rejection of International Control's claim that IOS is in default of a 5 million-dollar loan from International Controls.

"When one company tells another it is in default on a loan, the second company always writes a letter for the record saying it does not admit to being in default," Mr Vesco said. He dismissed any suggestion that the IOS rejection of the default notice indicated any split between IOS and International Controls.

He said the situation with regard to the loan continues as it has for some time. International Controls considers IOS in default on the loan, but is continuing the loan on a day-to-day basis.

Sears bids for Belgian retailer

Sears Roebuck said yesterday that it is to make a tender offer for shares of Galeries Anspach, a Belgian retailing firm, with a view to acquiring control.

Sears will buy all shares in circulation at 2,900 Belgian francs (£24) a share.

Galeries Anspach operates eight department stores and had annual sales last year of about £20.8 millions. The firm has 220,700 shares outstanding. At Sears' offer of £24 a share a complete acquisition by Sears would amount to about £5.2 millions.

Sabena loss

Sabena, the Belgium Government owned airline, reports an increased loss for 1970—a loss of £5,021,000 compared with a loss of £4,248,000 the previous year.

CLOSING PRICES

Account: August 6
Settlement: August 17

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

UNIVERSITIES

University of Wales
University College of Swansea

Applications are invited for the following posts:

LECTURER IN ECONOMICS
Department of Economics

The salary will be on the scale £1,491 to £3,417 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.
Closing date: Friday, 3rd September, 1971.

LECTURER IN GEOLOGY
Department of Geology

This post is for a Lecturer in Igneous Petrology or Engineering Geology in the above department.
The salary will be on the scale £1,491 to £3,417 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.
Closing date: Friday, 3rd September, 1971.

LECTURER IN BIOCHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Department of Chemical Engineering

Candidates should have post-graduate experience in some aspect of biochemical engineering through a formal programme of study, research or industrial experience. (Informal enquiries may be made to Dr. B. Atkinson, Reader in the Department of Chemical Engineering).
The salary will be on the scale £1,491 to £3,417 per annum plus F.S.S.U. benefits.
Closing date: Friday, 3rd September, 1971.

RESEARCH STUDENT
Department of Geology

B.P. Chemicals International Ltd., will support a research studentship in Oceanography in the Department of Geology, at the above College, for work on water and sediment movement in the Swansea Bay and Bristol Channel area, with particular reference to the use of chemical parameters in such studies. Candidates should have an upper second class Honours degree in a suitable subject, preferably Chemistry. The value of the award will be in line with the usual N.E.R.C. rates. Applications should give full details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees

Closing date: Saturday, 14th August, 1971.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the **Registrar, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, Glam., SA2 8PP** to whom the application forms should be returned by the above specified dates. **(PLEASE STATE CLEARLY THE POST FOR WHICH YOU ARE APPLYING)**

[redacted]

University of Birmingham
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMETRICS AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Applications are invited from candidates qualified in any area of the Social Sciences for the post of RESEARCH ASSOCIATE in the Department of Econometrics and Social Statistics for one year in the first instance from October 1, 1971, or as soon as possible thereafter.
The successful applicant will be expected to pursue research in any area of Econometrics or Social Statistics and may, in addition, be required to do a small amount of teaching.
Salary: £1,200-£1,767 + F.S.S.U.
Applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by August 9, to the Assistant Registrar (C), University of Birmingham, Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars and application forms may be obtained.
Please quote ref. C/034/B.

University of Cambridge
UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIP OR UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN THE FACULTY OF CLASSICS

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Classics invite applications for a University Lectureship or University Assistant Lectureship in the field of Ancient Philosophy. The successful applicant will be expected to take up the appointment on October 1, 1971. An applicant for appointment as a University Lecturer should state whether, if not appointed in this grade, he would accept appointment as a University Assistant Lecturer.
The appointment will be subject to the statutes and ordinances of the University, and will be for three years in the first instance, with the possibility for a University Lecturer, of reappointment for the retiring age, and, for a University Assistant Lecturer, of reappointment for two years. The maximum tenure of a University Assistant Lectureship is five years.
Information about the scale of stipends, reimbursement of removal expenses, and the like may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee, Faculty of Classics, 30 Sidgwick Street, Cambridge CB2 9EL. Candidates will be required to send to the Secretary 10 copies of their application and the names of three referees not to reach him later than October 18, 1971.

University of Cape Town/ Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope Joint Medical Staff
CHAIR OF HUMAN GENETICS

Applications are invited for the newly created Chair of Human Genetics in the Faculty of Medicine.
The duties will include the teaching of Genetics to medical students throughout the undergraduate curriculum as well as lecturing to postgraduate students. The incumbent will also be expected to carry out independent research and to develop a genetic counselling service to patients within the Groote Schuur and associated teaching hospitals.
The salary is R12,000 per annum p.a.q.
Applicants should state age, qualifications, teaching experience, publications, research interests and should indicate the date when they could assume duty. They should give the names and addresses of two referees (preferably persons with knowledge of the applicant's academic qualifications and experience) whom the University may consult.
Two copies of the application should reach the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (from whom memoranda giving the conditions of service, including transport expenses on appointment, and information on work of the Department should be obtained) not later than September 3, 1971. A third copy of the application with a recent photograph and medical certificate should be sent direct by airmail to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa, by the same date.
The University reserves the right to appoint a person other than one of the applicants, or to make no appointment.

University of Cape Town/ Provincial Administration of the Cape of Good Hope Joint Medical Staff
CHAIR OF COMMUNITY MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the newly created Chair of Community Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Cape Town.
The duties attached to the post will include the teaching of Community Medicine both as an undergraduate and postgraduate level. Community care is a term used to include all overlapping systems of personal medical care which exist within and without the Hospital including the doctor of first contact i.e. the general practitioner.
The salary is R12,000 per annum p.a.q.
Applicants should state age, qualifications, teaching experience, publications, research interests and should indicate the date when they could assume duty. They should give the names and addresses of two referees (preferably persons with knowledge of the applicant's academic qualifications and experience) whom the University may consult.
Two copies of the application should reach the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (from whom memoranda giving the conditions of service, including transport expenses on appointment, and information on work of the Department should be obtained) not later than September 3, 1971. A third copy of the application with a recent photograph and medical certificate should be sent direct by airmail to the Registrar, University of Cape Town, Private Bag, Rondebosch, Cape Town, South Africa, by the same date.
The University reserves the right to appoint a person other than one of the applicants, or to make no appointment.

University of Durham
SENIOR DEMONSTRATORSHIP in the Department of Botany

Applications are invited for the temporary post of SENIOR DEMONSTRATOR in the Department of Botany, to start October 1, 1971. The principal duties will include tutorial work and the organisation and running of the first-year practical classes.
Salary will be on the scale £1,320-£2,091 per annum, with F.S.S.U.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, Old Shire Hall, Durham. Applications (6 copies), together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be received by August 25, 1971.

University of Edinburgh
DEPARTMENT OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY

Two posts for Full or Part Time TEMPORARY LECTURERS are available for September and October, 1971. Duties chiefly comprise the supervision of the Clinical Teaching of Students. Candidates should possess a registrable dental qualification.
The full-time Salary Scale is £2,075 to £4,209 per annum, with placement according to qualifications and experience.
Applications, by letter, should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, Department of Restorative Dentistry, 23 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EN.
Further details may be obtained by telephoning 031-667 1011, Extension 2399. Please quote Ref. 1052.

University of Manchester
LECTURERS IN ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in the Mechanical and Nuclear Engineering group. Experience in one of the following fields would be an advantage: automatic control, instrumentation, steam generation and utilisation. Candidates should have a good honours degree and substantial industrial and/or research experience. Salary range per annum—£1,491-£5,415. F.S.S.U. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by August 27, 1971) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 149/71G.

NEW ZEALAND
University of Canterbury
Christchurch
CHAIR OF EDUCATION

The Council of the University invites applications for the above-mentioned Chair. This will be the second Chair established in the Department and the Council is prepared to consider scholars whose special interests lie in any of the major fields of educational study.
The salary for a Professor is within the range of $NZ9,785 to $NZ12,500 per annum, but the precise point of subsequent salary of the appointee may be increased as a result of the review which the University makes at the beginning of each year.
Particulars, including information on travel and removal allowances, study leave, housing and superannuation may be obtained from the Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.) 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF.
Applications (seven copies) should be addressed to The Registrar, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand and London on August 31, 1971.

University of Liverpool
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for two vacant posts of LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT of CIVIL ENGINEERING. The Department is particularly anxious to supplement its Teaching and Research in the fields of—
(1) Highway Materials and Construction.
(2) Water Resources and Public Health Engineering.
(3) Surveying.
The initial salary will be within the range of £1,491 to £3,417 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.
Further information and application forms may be obtained from The Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, by whom the completed application forms should be received not later than August 16, 1971. Please Quote Ref. EV/1394/G.

University College of London
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited for a newly established post as Lecturer in Psychology with special responsibility for the teaching of psychology to medical students. Clinical experience is desirable though not essential. Salary on range £1,491-£3,417 + £100 London Allowance + F.S.S.U. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.
Applications should be made to the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), University College, London, Gower Street, London W.C.1.E. 6BT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
The closing date for applications is September 1, 1971.

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology
Department of Civil and Structural Engineering
TEMPORARY DEMONSTRATOR

Applications are invited for the above vacancy from JUNIOR CIVIL ENGINEERS who wish to gain experience of research work in close association with the industry in investigations into the organisation and management of civil engineering contracts.
Preference will be given to suitable applicants with at least two years' experience of construction. Research for a Master's degree is encouraged. The appointment also involves part-time assistance to Lecturers in charge of student laboratory and other classes.
The appointment is to be filled, initially, for one year, and is renewable up to a maximum of three years. Salary is £1,206 x £60-£1,266 per annum with Superannuation under F.S.S.U.
Letters of application should be made to Professor A. N. Schofield, Department of Civil and Structural Engineering, U.M.I.S.T., Sackville Street, Manchester M60 1QD as soon as possible.
Further information on the research and teaching work can be obtained by writing to or telephoning Professor Schofield or Dr. S. H. Wearne. Telephone 061-236 3311.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT IN THE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for appointment as ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT in the Institute of Education to assist the Director, the Assistant Director for the Bachelor of Education degree, and the Secretary of the Institute with committee and examinations work and general administration. A degree is desirable and administrative or business experience essential. Knowledge of committee procedure will be an advantage. The appointment will be readable from early September or as soon as possible thereafter.
The salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £1,212 to £3,727 according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of F.S.S.U. is required.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies) together with the names and addresses of three persons, to whom reference may be made, should be lodged not later than August 16, 1971. Please quote Reference G.

University of Surrey

An opportunity for Research leading to Ph.D., on a project related to AC Loss in Superconductors, exists in the Department of Physics. S.R.C. Studentship available.
Applications and inquiries to: The Secretary, Solid State Section, Department of Physics, University of Surrey, Guildford.

University of St Andrews

The University Court invites applications for the newly established
CHAIR OF STATISTICS in St Salvator's College, St Andrews
which it is proposed to fill in October, 1972. Salary £5,454 p.a. F.S.S.U., grant towards expenses of furniture removal.
Applications including the names of three referees should be lodged by 1st October, 1971, with the Secretary of the University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of Strathclyde
Department of Metallurgy
RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP: MATERIALS PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship, tenable for two years in the first instance, from candidates with interests in SOLID STATE PHYSICS. The salary will be £2,000 or £2,300 according to qualifications and experience.
The successful applicant will work with an established group in the field of ELECTRONIC STRUCTURE OF METALS AND ALLOYS studied by SOFT X-RAY SPECTROSCOPY and X-RAY PHOTOELECTRON SPECTROSCOPY.
Applications (quoting R17/71) should be addressed to Dr. D. J. Fabian, Department of Metallurgy, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, C.1.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Paisley Town Council
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

A Government-backed Action/Research Project will be carried out in Paisley. A Special Project Team will include a Project Director and Assistants, with a Research Team working alongside. Applications for the post of Project Director are invited from persons with qualifications or experience at a level in an appropriate branch of the Social Sciences, Social Administration or Social Work. Appointment initially for a period of three years, with possible extension. Salary range: £5,171 x 4 at £165.
Information and application forms can be had from the Town Clerk, Renfrewshire, with whom applications should be lodged by September

مكتبة من الأصل

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

GENERAL

WORCESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL
SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
OBSERVATION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE (25 BOYS)
WELLAND HOUSE, NR. MALVERN

Applications are invited for the following joint appointments at this well-established centre, which provides a comprehensive assessment service. The establishment is situated in exceptionally attractive rural surroundings. Newly built detached and fully furnished three-bedroomed houses available for both posts. The present holders of these posts are leaving to take more senior appointments.

1. SUPERINTENDENT AND MATRON

Applicants should be experienced and professionally qualified Residential Officers with good management abilities.

Salaries: SUPERINTENDENT: £1,960-£2,200 per annum less £255 per annum for emoluments.
MATRON: £1,050-£1,305 per annum (plus £90 for the Residential Child Care Certificate) less £219 per annum for emoluments.

2. DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT AND ASSISTANT MATRON

Applicants should have residential child care experience. These posts provide an opportunity to progress further in the specialised field of observation and assessment.

Salaries: DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT: £1,590-£1,830, less £205 per annum for emoluments.
ASSISTANT MATRON: £852-£1,197 per annum (plus £90 for the Residential Child Care Certificate) less £219 per annum for emoluments.

Application forms and details from the Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester.

THINKING OF A CHANGE OF SCENERY? EUROPE, PERHAPS?
Qualified Medical Practitioners are urgently needed to work in Western Germany

Appointments are full time, for three years initially with prospects of permanent and pensionable employment if desired. In addition to salary you will receive:
FREE accommodation
FREE passage
FREE conveyance of personal effects
Frank allowance
Tax free Foreign Service Allowance of up to £735 a year.
If you are interested please write quickly to:
Ministry of Defence (CM(S)1a)
Room 325
Lacon House
Theobalds Road
LONDON WC1X 8RY;
Or telephone: (01)-242 0222 Ext. 939/619.

National Children's Home

Opportunity in Child Care

The Home has a vacancy for a Child Care Officer, based at the North-West Regional Office, Warrington, Lancs. Applicants should hold a recognised social work qualification and have experience in social case-work, and should be in sympathy with the Home's Christian basis. Salary on national scale — £1,272-£1,893, dependent upon qualifications, plus car and subsistence allowances. The successful applicant would be required to live within reasonable distance of Warrington. For application form and further details, please reply, enclosing stamped addressed envelope, to

Gordon Barritt, Principal (Dept. 6), c/o North-West Regional Office, 96 Wilderspool Causeway, Warrington, Lancs (Ref CCO)

YOUNG MAN REQUIRED

A career is offered to a well-educated young man, possibly a Graduate, age 22 to 30, as Customer Service Manager in a rapidly growing company. The position should be of interest to a candidate with engineering knowledge and organisational ability. He will become a member of a team, resident in the beautiful Vale of Glamorgan, who are dedicated to supplying products which offer aid to the disabled and infirm. The post offers a worthwhile opportunity with excellent promotional prospects and remuneration. Please write to:— TV 145 THE GUARDIAN 21 John Street, London W.C.1.

(READVERTISEMENT)
DURHAM COUNTY RECORD OFFICE
ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST
(A.P.3 £1,515-£1,776)

Applicants who must be Honours Graduates, preferably in History, must hold a diploma in Archive Administration and have had a minimum of three years' experience working in a record office.
Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience and other relevant information, together with the names of two referees, should reach the undersigned by August 6, 1971.
Canvassing either directly or indirectly may disqualify.
J. T. BROCKBANK, Clerk of Durham County Council.
County Hall, Durham.

West Midlands Planning Authorities' Conference

WEST MIDLAND REGIONAL STUDY
PRINCIPAL PLANNER

Applications are invited from persons with suitable qualifications and experience for the above-mentioned appointment in the Regional Study at a salary within Grade P.O. 2 (a)—£3,366 to £3,798 per annum). The Study is concerned with a developing regional strategy and monitoring of change in a growing Region. The main duties of the appointment are to undertake population and housing forecasts, calculations of migration and change.
The appointment is superannuable and the person appointed will be attached to the establishment of a planning authority which is a constituent member of the Planning Conference. The authority concerned will offer permanent employment in its Planning Department on conditions applicable to appointments in Local Government Service—an initial period of service will take place in the Regional Study.
Applications (no forms), giving full details of qualifications and experience, together with the names of two referees, should be received by me on Monday, August 16. Further information may be obtained from me.
T. H. PARKINSON, Honorary Secretary
Council House, Birmingham B1 1BB
July 16 1971. (PW83589).

POLYTECHNICS

THE POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK
PRINCIPAL LECTURER in POLYMER TECHNOLOGY

Salary Scale (under review):— £2,887-£3,027 ... £3,652 in appropriate cases.
Further particulars and application forms from The Secretary (Room 227), The Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London S.E.1.

EDUCATIONAL

Bangor Normal College of Education

Principal: J. A. Davies, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Applications are invited from men and women for the post of
LECTURER IN BIOLOGY
to commence in January, 1972.
Candidates must have a First or Upper Second Class Honours degree, together with a Diploma in Education or a Teacher's Certificate, and considerable teaching experience.
A specialist knowledge of Ecology and/or Genetics and the ability to lecture through the medium of both English and Welsh would be an advantage. The successful applicant will be expected to teach to Certificate in Education and B.Ed. degree levels.
Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Principal, Normal College, Bangor, North Wales.
Closing date, August 31, 1971.

Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury
850 Boys (250 Sixth Form)
WANTED URGENTLY FOR SEPTEMBER:
TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS to teach to University Entrance Level. Well-balanced courses are available in the Main and Upper School. Modern Mathematics is used and Statistics is a lively part of the Advanced Level Course. Salary: Burnham Scale.
Apply immediately, giving the names of two referees to the Headmaster, Bishop Wordsworth's School, 11 The Close, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

County Borough of Bolton
HAYWARD GREEN HIGH SCHOOL
(Co-educational—600 pupils.)
Required for September: ASSISTANT to teach MUSIC throughout the School and up to C.S.E. level. The post provides interesting opportunities for orchestral and musical productions in co-operation with a Grammar School and a High School on the School Base.
Application forms, obtainable from the Chief Education Officer, Education Offices, Victoria House, Bolton, BL1 1JW should be returned as soon as possible.

County Borough of Southport Education Committee
HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Maintained Grammar School, 850 pupils, 200 in the Sixth Form.
Required for January, 1972, or earlier.
Mistress or Master
to share the teaching of
Physics
including Ordinary Level and Advanced Level classes, and to help with Junior Forms.
The school has a very strong Science Department; there are seven well-equipped laboratories.
Apply immediately to the Head Mistress at the School, Hastings Road, giving details of qualifications and names of referees, and enclosing copies of recent testimonials.

Lancashire Education Committee
EDGE HILL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION
ORMSKIRK, LANCASHIRE
Applications are invited for the position of ASSISTANT DOMESTIC BURSAR at this college. The successful candidate will be responsible for the supervision of the domestic work in residential and teaching blocks. No catering or nursing duties.
Salary: Miscellaneous Grade I/II—£738-£912 per annum. Superannuation Scheme.
Appropriate training and experience is necessary.
For full details and application form please apply to the Senior Administrative Officer at the College, as soon as possible.

Lancashire Education Committee
DIVISION 21
Required for September: MASTER or MISTRESS to teach English to C.S.E. and G.C.E. "O" level at Urmston, Flixton, Wellacre Secondary School for Boys.
Application forms can be obtained from the Divisional Education Officer, Ambleside Road, Flixton, near Manchester. Immediately.

Lancashire Education Committee
DIVISION 22
Eccles, Swinton, and Pendlebury
ECCLES WINTON COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL
Required for September, 1971 (Temporary appointments considered).
1. Qualified teacher for Mathematics/Science (some examination work in mathematics).
2. Qualified teacher for Handicrafts (metalwork, woodwork, and technical drawing).
Application forms should be returned to the undersigned as soon as possible.
J. VARLEY, Esq., M.A., Divisional Education Officer.
Education Office, Town Hall, Swinton, Manchester.

Lancashire Education Committee
DIVISION 22
Eccles, Swinton, and Pendlebury
ECCLES GRAMMAR SCHOOL
(Co-educational 760)
Required for September, 1971 PART-TIME QUALIFIED TEACHER FOR MUSIC.
Application forms available from the undersigned to be returned not later than August 16, 1971.
J. VARLEY, Esq., M.A., Divisional Education Officer.
Education Office, Town Hall, Swinton, Manchester.

Manchester High School for Girls
740 PUPILS
Required in September, 1971, a SCHOOL LIBRARIAN. Salary according to experience. Apply to the Head Mistress, Grangethorpe Road, Manchester M14 6HS, enclosing copies of two testimonials, and the names of two referees.

Oldham
FITTON HILL INFANT SCHOOL
A Scale I Graded Post is available for September, 1971, or January, 1972. Experience and interest in vertical grouping would be an advantage. Application forms, returnable immediately, from Director of Education, Education Offices, Union Street West, Oldham.

West Riding County Council
HARROGATE SPRINGWATER DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL
Applications are invited from suitably qualified teachers, men or women, holders of the Diploma of the Central Council for the Training of Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Children or holders of the Certificate of Recognition for appointment as Assistant Teachers. Applicants should preferably have had experience in the teaching of mentally handicapped or educationally subnormal children, but applications will be considered from other interested teachers. Application forms obtainable from and returnable to, the Divisional Education Officer, 39 Grove Road, Harrogate, HG1 5ER.

HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS

City of Manchester
School Health Service
PHYSIOTHERAPIST required, senior or basic grade, full or part time, at Tetford School for Physically Handicapped Children, Bankhouse Road, Blackley, Manchester 9. Salary in accordance with Whitley Council Scales.
Application forms and further particulars from the Principal School Medical Officer, Education Offices, Crown Square, Manchester M60 3BB, returnable as soon as possible.

INTERNAL AUDITOR (Senior Administrative Grade) required by ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, following the promotion of the present holder. The successful applicant should preferably have hospital audit experience and extensive knowledge of Health Service regulations, and will be responsible for routine and management audit. The post carries some accountancy duties, with overall supervision of the accounts and costing system, and offers excellent experience to those wishing to progress in hospital finance. Application form and job description available from the House Governor, The Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW3 6JJ, returnable by August 12 1971.

Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Hospital Planning and Building
Two posts are vacant in the Planning and Building Division of the Secretary's Department:—
SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
(£1,767 to £2,217 p.a.)
The person appointed will be a member of a team controlling building development at the University Hospital of South Manchester, Withington, Manchester, and Hope Hospital, Salford. The duties include liaison with Hospital Management Committee, attendance at project meetings and the preparation of reports.
A computer-based system of programming and control of building projects at these hospitals is being considered, and the person appointed to the post will be concerned with this system from its inception.
Previous experience of hospital planning procedures is desirable, and the possession of a recognised professional qualification will be an advantage.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
(£1,356 to £1,767 p.a.)
The person appointed will assist with the preparation, distribution, and updating of standards material for hospital building. He will also be concerned with land transactions, committee work, tendering procedures, and the maintenance of lists of approved contractors.
Previous hospital experience is desirable, and the possession of a professional qualification would be an advantage.
Application forms for either post from the Secretary, Manchester Regional Hospital Board, Gateway House, Piccadilly South, Manchester M60 7LP.
Application forms to be returned by August 16 1971. Please quote Reference No. 362 and state clearly for which post application is being made.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Borough of Sale
SALE, ASHTON-UPON-MERSEY COMMUNITY CENTRE
APPOINTMENT OF COMMUNITY WARDEN
This is an exciting new building project due for completion in August 1971, consisting of a linked purpose-built community centre and youth centre in line with the ideas contained in the report "Youth and Community Work in the 70s."
The Management Committee seek an experienced Man or Woman to serve as Community Warden (working under a Joint Senior Warden), who possesses breadth of vision, ideas and administrative ability and who is enthusiastically committed to community development. Preference will be given to a person holding a Diploma in Social Sciences or one of the other qualifications listed in the Sixth Report of the Joint Negotiating Committee for Youth Leaders and Community Centre Wardens (1969).
Salary offered is J.N.C. Scale —£1,070 to £1,620 per annum (commencing point approaching maximum for a suitably qualified and experienced applicant), plus a responsibility allowance of £125 per annum, subject to review in the light of experience. Usual conditions. Housing may be available to a married applicant.
Applications, giving full details of qualifications and experience, quoting names and addresses (only) of two independent referees and quoting Reference CW/TG, to reach the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sale, Cheshire M33 1ZF by August 16, 1971. Canvassing disqualifies.
BERTRAM FINCH, Town Clerk.

Borough of Swinton and Pendlebury
BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SEWAGE WORKS MANAGER SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT
APPOINTMENT OF SEWAGE WORKS MANAGER
Applications are invited for the above post on a salary within Grade A.P. 4/5 (£1,776-£2,368).
Applicants should be members of the Institute of Water Pollution Control and have had experience in the management of modern sewage works with electrically driven pumps and machinery and pumping stations and must also be capable of making routine chemical analysis. A knowledge of sludge digestion is also desirable. N.J.C. conditions apply. Housing accommodation available. Consideration given to part-payment of removal expenses and payment of casual-user car allowance.
Application forms and conditions of appointment from the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Swinton, Manchester M27 2AD.
The closing date for applications is first post Monday, August 16, 1971.

SITUATIONS

ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

THE MERCURY HOUSE GROUP is looking for an ADVERTISEMENT MANAGER for one of its specialist publications: this is a progressive position which demands a fully experienced executive who has already proved himself as a space salesman—display and classified—and is eager for a rewarding challenge. Written applications, please, giving personal and career details, including present salary, to Philip Marsh, Personnel Director (Ref. 202), Mercury House Group, Mercury House, Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UL.

DOMESTIC

GENTLEMAN, recently widowed, urgently needs Lady to take complete charge of modern house in Bolton; son of 21, daughter 11; must love children; own bed/sitting-room and bathroom. Write, Hills, South Cottage, Lowerfold, Rochdale, Lancashire.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced and capable lady 40/55 required for bachelor chairman. Cheshire area. Applicants must be good cooks, able to run large house smoothly and be genuine dog lovers. Daily help employed and other staff: excellent conditions and accommodation. Telephone 061-928 5004.

GENERAL

THE BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION
(HEAVY CLAY DIVISION)
MELLOR-GREEN LABORATORIES, HANLEY, STOKE-ON-TRENT.
TECHNICAL SECRETARY
(Salary Range £1,200-£1,950)
The duties will include the Servicing of Committees and Literary and other work for the Division. The post is suitable for a YOUNG GRADUATE of either sex, with a good Honours Degree and is permanent and pensionable. The commencing salary will depend on age, qualifications, and experience. Candidates should have a working knowledge of French and German and be able to write clearly and concisely. The ability to take accurate minutes would be a considerable advantage.
Applications, with relevant details, should be addressed to the Director, The British Ceramic Research Association, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 7LQ, quoting Ref. 1571.

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER
ASSISTANT FOREMAN
(Electronics and Electrical)
Applications are invited for the post of ASSISTANT FOREMAN (Electronics and Electrical) in the Maintenance Department of the Buildings and Estate Office.
Applicants should have served a recognised Electronics or Electrical Apprenticeship and have at least five years' experience. The post has a high electronics content. Qualifications would be an advantage.
The salary will be assessed within the scale £1,572 to £1,887 per annum with superannuation benefits.
Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the University, Northcote House, The Queen's Drive, Exeter EX4 4QJ.
Applications should be submitted by August 12, 1971. Please quote Reference No. 1/8/9060.

WANTED, ANIMAL LOVER to work at Donkey Sanctuary, Philpin, Springfield, Fosters Lane, Woodley, Berks. Telephone: Sonning 3015 after 8 pm.

MANAGERS & EXECUTIVES

Engraving Manager
required by
International Company of
TEXTILE PHOTO ENGRAVERS
for their Dublin (Ireland) Studio.
Salary determined by present salary and experience.
Address TW 188 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

OFFICE STAFF

ART GALLERY in Knightsbridge requires SHORTHAND - TYPIST SECRETARY. public/private school education, would consider college leavers or several years' experience up to the age of 25 years old; must have good shorthand. Telephone Mr. Whitehead, 235 6464 for interview.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT (LADY) required with experience in payment of salaries and typewriting. Salary according to experience. Pleasant office near station. Apply in writing, stating age, education, experience, and quoting Ref W.W.1, to the Secretary, Guy's Hospital Medical School, London Bridge SE1.

DIRECTOR of Sex Education Charity needs young, efficient SECRETARY. In addition to normal secretarial duties she will chase authors, plan cooperative ventures with social workers and effect changes in public attitudes; a realistic appreciation of current social and political climate pretty essential. Write in confidence, with full personal and professional details to Michael De-la-Noy, The Albany Trust, 32 Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1.

ACCOUNTS CLERK
and
SALARIES AND WAGES CLERK
(MALE OR FEMALE)
required in the Treasurer's Department at the National Hospital, Queen Square, London W.C.1, one of London's leading teaching hospitals.
Previous experience (not necessarily in a hospital) is desirable for the salaries and wages post, but would consider a bright school-leaver for Accounts. Training given with encouragement to study. Salaries on a scale rising to £1 416 per annum, according to age and experience (increase pending). Hospital is near to Russell Square Tube Station and convenient to West End shops. Facilities for staff include dining-room and library. Holiday arrangements honoured.
Apply in writing to: Geoffrey A Robinson, Secretary to the Board of Governors, The National Hospital, Queen Square, London W.C.1N 3BG, giving the names and addresses of two referees.

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required urgently by
Greater London Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service
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Efficiency, pleasant personality, and even temperament are essential qualifications. Suit mature person. Three weeks' annual leave. Five-day week. Salary £1,000 per annum, plus LVs and assistance with travelling.
Apply in writing to: The Chairman, Greater London Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service, 4 Collingham Gardens, London S.W.5.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
Telephone:
01-837 7011
061-832 9191

SOCIAL SERVICES

County Borough of Hartlepool
DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES
The Council invite applications for the post of Director of Social Services. The salary will be within the range £4,245-£4,725. In addition, the Council will pay a car allowance and provide housing accommodation and assist with removal expenses. The post will be of Chief Officer status.
Applications, giving full particulars, details of training, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be received by me at the Municipal Buildings, Hartlepool, prior to August 13, 1971.
The successful candidate will be responsible for advising the Council on the initial planning and establishment of the Social Services Department and for its subsequent administration.
Applicants must have a professional qualification in social work and administrative ability in a senior position in one of the services whose functions are to stand referred to the Social Services Committee.
ERIC J. WAGGOTT, Town Clerk.

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

QUALIFIED & NEAR QUALIFIED ARCHITECTS and COMPETENT TECHNICIANS required for Schools, Hospitals and Industrial programmes; salary dependent on age, qualifications and ability. PETER FALCONER AND PARTNERS, Stroud GL5 4ER. Tel. Stroud 4404.

SENIOR competent and experienced BOOKKEEPER/CASHIER capable of keeping full set of books up to trial balance stage, required for city firm of chartered surveyors. Apply in own writing to Roberts & Roberts, 40 King Street, Manchester 2, stating age, experience and salary.

WANTED
MANCHESTER Solicitor seeks appointment to undertake Probate Conveyancing. Tel. (Ref E.5) 061-834 4734.

REPRESENTATIVES & AGENTS

Anti-Corrosion Products and Building Industry Materials
We are a small but energetic Manufacturing Company selling on a national basis Anti-Corrosion Products to the Gas Industry, Water Undertakings, Building Industry, and in addition a cutting service in the North and North-Midlands for Sheet Material to General Industry and the construction field in particular.
EXPERIENCED SELF-MOTIVATING REPRESENTATIVE
25-35, who will be part of "the Management team."
Remuneration good, basic salary and commission, car, pensions, etc. We want a "professional" Salesman first and foremost.
Apply:
MICHAEL REID, Director,
LANOFILM LIMITED,
WOODWARD ROAD,
KIRKBY INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
LIVERPOOL,
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KEEN YOUNG MAN required as REPRESENTATIVE to make a career in busy department; unlimited scope for go-ahead type with initiative to assist in promoting new business; some sales experience an advantage; own car essential; salary, car allowance, expenses. Write, stating age, experience and present position, to Business Development Manager, BELLE VUE ZOO PARK, Hyde Road, Manchester M12 5PT.

BUSINESS

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BOROUGH OF SALE
ACCOMMODATION WORKS TO NOS. 214/230 WASHWAY ROAD PRIOR TO A.56 TRUNK ROAD IMPROVEMENT (HARBORO ROAD TO HARBORO WAY)
FIXED - PRICE TENDERS INVITED from suitable experienced Contractors for above Contract, comprising the REPLACING of approximately 120 lin. yards of STONE WALLING. The Contract involves ERECTION of approximately 60 lin. yards of NEW ARTIFICIAL STONE WALLING, and approximately 60 LIN. YARDS of RECONSTRUCTED WALLING plus CLEARANCE OF GARDEN AREAS.
Tendered documents obtainable from Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Sale, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 10 am on August 14, 1971.
The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
BERTRAM FINCH, Town Clerk.
Town Hall, Sale.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF BURY
Applications are invited from suitably experienced contractors who wish to be considered for inclusion in the list of firms who will be INVITED to TENDER for one or more of the following projects:—
1. Construction of Playing Fields at Woodbank and Chantlers County Primary Schools.
2. Proposed Gypsy Caravan Site, Todd Street.
3. Day Care Centre for the Elderly and Handicapped, Wellington Road.
Application forms are obtainable from the Director of Technical Services, Town Hall, Bury, and should be returned to him in the case of Project No. 1 by August 2, 1971 and in the case of the other Projects by August 7, 1971.
Applicants for forms should indicate the project in which they are interested.
JAMES A. McDONALD, Town Clerk.

STORAGE AND REMOVAL

WALTER CARTER
(Harrods Ltd.)
LOCAL & LONG-DISTANCE REMOVALS
SELECTED SPACE FOR COMMERCIAL STORAGE
The Depositories,
6 Wilmslow Road,
Manchester M14 5TR
(061-224 2801)
Also at Virginia Street,
Southport (0704 2921)

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EXECUTIVES, REDUNDANT OR NOT. Be your own boss; outstanding opportunity to start your own full or part-time business; investigate today; no selling involved. Write or phone CRUSADER PRODUCTS, Commercial Buildings, 13 Cross Street, Manchester 2. Tel. 061-834 9117/8/9.

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TIRFOR LIMITED
Are manufacturers and suppliers of Lifting Tackle, Winches, Fork Lift Trucks, Building Construction Equipment and Miscellaneous engineering supplies to the Engineering and Construction industry.
We are part of an International group with our own factories in five countries and main depots in all industrial countries.
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The Managing Director:
TIRFOR LIMITED
Halliwey, Sheffield S19 5GZ

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LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD
Chemist/Head of Laboratory
Applications are invited for the above post from well-qualified chemists preferably with wide experience in water pollution control.
The person appointed will be responsible for the organisation and supervision of all analytical work carried out in a modern, well-equipped laboratory. He will assist in the scientific direction of the Department's work including developments in connection with continuous water quality monitoring.
The salary will be within Principal Officers Range 1 (3) £2,751 to £3,150 plus London Weighting £105 per annum.
Further details and an application form can be obtained from the undersigned. Closing date for applications is August 5 1971.
The Protection of Water Officer,
Lee Conservancy Catchment Board,
The Grange,
Crossbrook Street,
Waltham Cross, Herts

TECHNICIANS

University of Manchester
Oral Pathology Department
TURNER DENTAL SCHOOL
A TECHNICIAN is required for Temporary Employment during the period October, 1971, to February, 1972. Experience in Histology and Basic Haematology would be an advantage. Applicant should hold the A.I.M.L.T. Certificate or equivalent.
Applicants wishing to work part-time will be considered. Salary on N.H.S. Medical Laboratory Technician rates of pay.
Applications should be sent as soon as possible to: Professor J. H. Jones, Turner Dental School, Bridgeford Street, Manchester M15 6FH.

EDUCATION

G.C.E. PREPARATION. Expert coaching by post. Free prospectus from ICS (Dept. 438), Intertext House London SW8 4UJ.

Marine Radio and Radar College Brooke's Bar, Manchester 16. Telephone 061-226 2047.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.—HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. No. 00985 of 1971—In the matter of W. H. CONWAY & SONS LIMITED: Registered Office, 71 Garstang Road, Preston: Nature of Business, Bakers and Confectioners: Winding-up Order made 5th July, 1971: Date and place of Meeting, 5th August, 1971—Creditors 10.30 am, Contributories 11.0 am, both at The Official Receiver's Office, St. Annes House, Wood Street, St. Annes on Sea.
M. CLARK, Deputy Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to s. 27 of the Trustee Act, 1925 that any person having a claim against or an interest in the estate of any of the deceased persons whose names, addresses, and descriptions are set out below is hereby required to send particulars in writing of his claim or interest to the person or persons mentioned in relation to the deceased person concerned before the date specified, after which date the estate of the deceased will be distributed by the personal representatives among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and interests of which they have had notice.

BANVILLE, SARAH ABIGAIL, 17 Tealby Court, Wilbraham Road, Manchester, formerly of 16 Barford Drive, Whalley Range, Manchester, widow, died 28th February, 1971: Executors, Richard Donald Lawson and Edward Doyles. Particulars to Messrs. MARCH, PEARSON and SKELTON of Ship Canal House, King Street, Manchester M2 4NX, before 29th September, 1971.

HARDY, ALICE, 389 Chorley Road, Swinton, Lancashire, spinster, died 14th January, 1914. Particulars to KIRK, JACKSON and CO., 97 Chorley Road, Swinton, Lancashire, before 10th September, 1971.

HILTON, DAVID GEOFFREY, Meadow Close, Carrwood, Hale Barns, Cheshire, died 5th April, 1971. Particulars to Messrs. MAURICE RUBIN & CO., solicitors, 7 St. John Street, Manchester M60 3BU, before 30th September, 1971.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

HOUSES

BOWNESS ON WINDERMERE.—Beautiful CHALET situated in the best position of the Lake District; tastefully furnished, fitted carpets, one double bed and single room with two bunk beds, provision for another bed; night storage heaters, electric fires, telephone installed; kitchen fully fitted with fridge, electric cooker, sink unit, cupboards and Vent Axia, crockery, dining set and all cooking utensils, bathroom-toilet combined; long drape curtains, venetian blind, large patio leading to private boat jetty which gives access direct to the lake; immediate occupation; offers in excess of £5,000. Telephone: 061-792 1300 for appointment to view.

CHESHIRE, Stalybridge: 5 Wellbank.—Superior Detached Split-level BUNGALOW, 4 years old; lounge, dining-room, fully fitted kitchen, sun lounge, 2/3 beds., 2 bathrooms, 2 garages; full central heating; excellent position; £10,500 o.n.o. Lancashire and Cook, 10 Tib Lane, Manchester 2. Telephone 834 9101/3.

MEWS HOUSES FOR SALE, BAYSWATER, W.2.
Specifications for planning permission available. Three bedrooms, two reception, playroom, kitchen/bathroom/garage. Principals only. No agents. Freehold, £23,250.
Telephone: 01-402 4645.

Kirkudbrightshire
Desirable Modern DETACHED BUNGALOW. Colvend. Two Public Rooms. Two Bedrooms. Sun Room Bathroom. Kitchenette. Central Heating Garage.
Further particulars from
JOHN HENDERSON & SONS
Solicitors, Dumfries. Telephone Dumfries 4144

SITUATIONS

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Here's your ticket to a fresh start...

We're really looking for 3rd and 4th Officers to fill some exciting and rewarding posts in our fleet, but if you didn't quite make it last time, London & Overseas Freighters Ltd. offer you your ticket to a new, adventure-bound career. We give you fully paid study leave to obtain that elusive ticket, so that you can get back to the life you were cut out for.

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Write or 'phone for more details to: Mr. Cuff, Personnel Superintendent, London & Overseas Freighters Limited, 8 Balfour Place, London W1Y 6AJ. Tel.: 01-499 4941.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
GRADUATE ASSISTANT ENGINEER
Grade AP1 4 (£1,038/£2,025)
Applications are invited for the above post from Engineering Graduates with an interest in Traffic Engineering. The post offers a first class opportunity to gain wide experience in this field.
Applications stating age, qualifications, and names of two referees to The City Engineer, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 8PD, by 6th August, 1971.

Well established firm in the centre of Manchester is seeking to employ a MALE between the ages of 25 and 35 to undertake duties relating to book-keeping, ledger work, trust work, and general financial matters. Applicants must have some accounting experience. Telephone 236 2317 for interview.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

TO LET

BIRMINGHAM
BANKING AND PROFESSIONAL QUARTER
OFFICE SUITE of 1,240 square feet To Let, in Modern MULTI-STOREY PRESTIGE BUILDING. Car parking space for one car available on lower ground floor. Automatic lifts and all services.
Apply, SECRETARY.
NEWATER INVESTMENTS LIMITED,
11 NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM 3.
Write or telephone 021-236 2531 for details.

RINGWAY: Wilmslow Rd., close to Manchester Airport. — Single-storey STORAGE ACCOMMODATION, self-contained, 2,325 sq. ft., To Let. Apply W. H. ROBINSON & CO., 79 Mosley Street, Manchester, M2 3LP. Tel 061-236 2281.

FOR SALE

BUSINESSES

COIN-OP LAUNDERETTE For Sale, situated in expanding area of Heywood. Address TW 184 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

FASHION DISTRIBUTION AGENCY for sale can be run from one or two days per week; ideal for wife or retiring, cost including stock £162. Telephone 01-802 7241 (24-hr answering service), or write Shopping Supplies, 97 West Green Road London N15.

PLANT AND MACHINERY

R. P. WINDER LTD., BELGRAVE ELECTRICAL WORKS STANNINGLEY, LEEDS LS28 6HB
ELECTRIC MOTORS, GENERATORS etc. Large Stocks Recond & Guaran

WELDING PLANT. SALE OR HIRE. WALSH. Tel. 061-273 1637.

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ANCHORAGE - BUILT SPORTSMAN 25ft. CABIN CRUISER. Volvo inboard engine; 3-berth, sink unit and many extras; fitted sea toilet; £650. Telephone: 061-729 1500 to view.

MAGYAR 7 Mk II 4-berth SAILING SLOOP, complete with Johnsons O.B. engine; many extras; bargain for quick sale, £950. Telephone: 061-729 1500 to view.

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TO LET, one mile from Manchester City Centre (south side). Excellent WAREHOUSE ACCOMMODATION, 35,000 cubic feet. Fully fixtured with Hande Angle. Ideal for light, bulky merchandise. £750 per annum. Telephone 224 5050.

FOR SALE

WANTED

SHOP PROPERTY. Immed. cash settlement, any area except demolition. Telephone: 061-487 2708 day time, evenings 061-998 3045.

FOSTER & SEDDON LTD., Triumph Dealers, require Site for new premises —Swinton, Pendlebury district preferred; alternatively will purchase existing distributorship or dealership. Telephone: 061-736 1867.

FOR SALE

MOTOR CARS

ROLLS-ROYCE
1967
SILVER SHADOW
Black Pearl, Maroon interior
Refrigerated.
Mileage 36,880.
£5,350 or near offer.
No dealers.
Address
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SUMMER IN THE WYE VALLEY
The Wye Valley, now designated as an area of natural beauty, is at its most breathtaking in the SUMMER. Add to your enjoyment by staying at
THE SANDIWAY HOTEL
Ross-on-Wye
renowned for its good food and superlative service at moderate prices. Write for brochure or telephone Ross 2748

LAKE DISTRICT (Wasdale Head).—HOLIDAY COTTAGE to let, sleeps 5 6; mod. cons.; weekly or fortnightly booking; beautifully situated. Telephone Mrs. Naylor, Wasdale 244.

LONDON
KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL 10 Beaufort Gardens, SW 3, near Harrods and Air Terminals. Cent. htg. Fully lic'd. Parking. Tel. 01-589 9271.

LONDON.—Heritage Htl. 47 K Leinster Gdns. W 2 from £1 75. 01-723 0765

SCOTLAND

ARRAN: HOUSE to let, sleeps 10, also COTTAGE, sleeps 6; both situated on beach: vacant Sept. Tel. Lanlash 314.

HOLIDAY on a Scottish island in the famous Kyles of Bute: the GLENBURN HOTEL at Rothesay, on Bute, offers the best of RR/RAC 4-star amenities, including sailing and water ski-ing, plus the holiday attractions of this beautiful island. Write or phone for tariff/broch., to Rothesay (Bute) 500.

IN THE Historic Heart of Scotland, surrounded by the best of Scotland's scenic grandeur, the ROYAL HOTEL, in beautiful Bridge of Allan is the ideal centre for a comfortable and relaxing Scottish holiday. Write or telephone for tariff/brochure to Bridge of Allan 2284

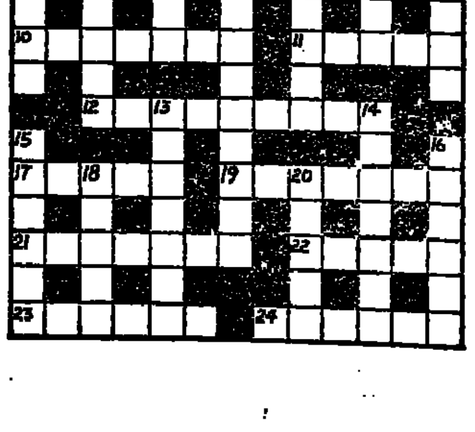
CARAVANS

AVIEMORE — CAIRNGORMS.—Large, comfortable 4-berth Caravan with stove; vacant Aug. 7-Sept. 11, Sept. 12 onwards. VR 9 The Guardian.

QUICK CROSSWORD No. 464

ACROSS
1. Disfigure (6).
4. Terrified (6).
8. Burn (5).
9. Reminder (7).
10. Speech defect (7).
11. County town of Clare (5).
12. Disagreed in opinion (9).
17. Romeo, for example (5).
19. Permitted (7)
21. Show (7).
22. Correct (5).
23. Show opposition (6).
24. Extreme fear (6).

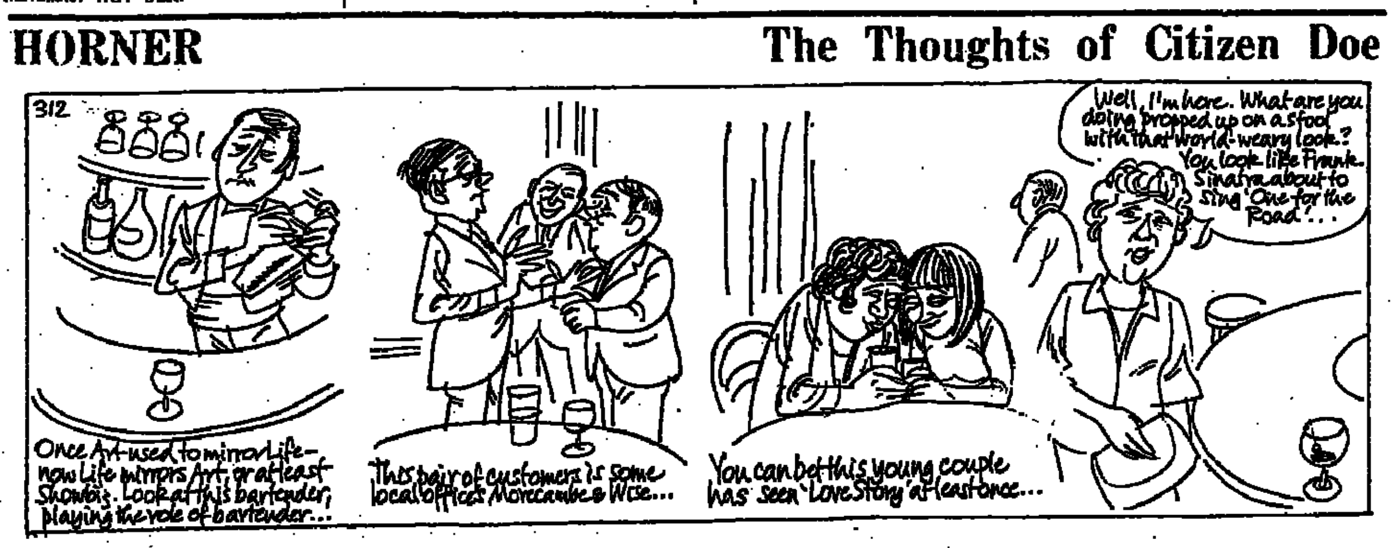
DOWN
1. Stop (6).
2. European country (7).
3. It's the tops! (5).
5. Remark (7).
6. Arrest (3, 2)
7. Somnolent (6)
9. Hired soldier (9)
13. Casual walks (7).
14. E.g a word (anag.) (7)
15. Type of aircraft (6).
16. Journalist (6).
18. Travel documents (5)
20. Big (5)



Solution No. 463
Across: 6 Blossom; 7 Banal; 8 Myself; 9 Ruskin; 10 Prosperous; 12 Intentions; 16 Agreed; 17 Adrift; 18 Taunt; 19 Delibes.
Down: 1 Flays; 2 Asleep; 3 Confronted; 4 Cheer; 5 Various; 9 Reprobates; 11 Enigmas; 13 Exeunt; 14 Straight; 15 Offer.

HORNER

The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



THE GUARDIAN

18 Saturday July 31 1971

State will help ICL

By PETER HILLMORE

The Government is to increase its financial aid to the troubled British computer industry, for technological research and development.

The Minister for Aerospace, Mr Corfield, said yesterday t the Government had decided to continue International Computers' advanced computer technology project, and it will be prepared "to place contracts to assist the development of sew products and applications."

Earlier this week, International Computers Limited announced 1,800 redundancies, bringing the total this year to 3,400. This reflected the fall in orders this year, and has accelerated the Government's injection of public money.

Is a written reply, Mr Corfield also said that the Government would underwrite finance for the profitable leasing end of the computer market. International Computers is negotiating with financial institutions for the renewal of cash arrangemests.

Mr Corfield said that he has authorised the company "to make it clear to the institutions that in this it has the full support of the Government, who would be prepared to assist the company in fulfilling its obligations under the agreement."

The City, encouraged by the news that the Government intended to retain its shareholding in the company, marked ICL's shares at 116p on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but this was a gain of only 4p and still a long way below last year's peak of 316p.

With the shadow of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and Rolls-Royce, the company chairman, Sir John Wall, declared himself relieved that the Government was prepared to let the firm stand on its own two feet. He said that the "definitive" statement by Mr Corfield was proof "of the Government's continued commitment to the need for a viable, independent British - owned computer industry."

The Government's actios is not, however, a reversal of its "lame duck" policy. Unlike UC and Rolls-Royce, International Computers has b ing a profit. Its pre the first six mo was £4.4 mil of £1 millio

The Go that wh ave ducks. d to clear off fee'

orkers ake the Clyde

continued from page one

emphasised, to advise. The workers' occupancy of the yard as a "historic moment," and said on a tour of the yard the move demonstrated a to the positive aspect of th power of working people whi had been used in a negative s in the past.

Mr ch McCartney, Labour MP fo umbarton East, who accompa d Mr Benn, described th cupation as a real experimen industrial democracy, and d the lessons learned fr this experiment will benef workpeople elsewhere when milar troubles arise.

The shipyard tinued working normally. 2,600 employees are su ced their notice from the sent UCS management until the end of next week. After that no one is quite sure what happens, particularly if the stewards continue to claim control of the yards.

The stewards may find the problem that John Brown Ltd, due for closure under the Government plan, will become an asset of a bankrupt company and will need to be disposed of at some stage.

Mr John McMillan, a union convener from one of the other UCS yards, said at Clydebank that work there could probably continue for about five weeks, even if supplies of materials stopped immediately.

The liquidator, Mr Robert Courtney-Smith, was told by shop stewards yesterday that they would prefer him to keep out of the yard. He did not reply.

Mr Benn defended Labour's financial help for UCS, and attacked the report of the four advisers to the Government. "Without taking evidence from me, they have concluded that the decision we took was wrong" he said.

He agreed with the idea of a public inquiry into the crisis. "It would be a serious attempt to examine the background to the trouble at UCS, the difference being that it would be done in public and in conditions that would let everyone have their say," he said.

Scots TUC backing, page 7

Stuffed animals worth £2,200 on their way to a Southwark, London, firm of natural history suppliers yesterday. The extra passenger was the driver's daughter

Anatolian figure 'fakes'

By our own Reporter

Pottery figures of voluptuous females supposed to date from the sixth century BC, which have fetched high prices in auction rooms and excited scholars and collectors, have turned out to be fakes.

The discovery, by a scientific technique developed in the research laboratory for archaeology and the history of art at Oxford, had important consequences for the study of early Anatolia—and now has for the museums which have acquired Anatolian neolithic relics over the past few years.

This all follows the excavation of a settlement and cemetery at Haciler in South-west Turkey.

The excavated discoveries of figures were in fragments: the gurines that have turned up ter were believed to have me from the cemetery.

But the latest edition of rchaeometry" contains an icle by Dr Martin Aitken, of Oxford research laboratory, Roger Moorey, of the molean Museum, and Dr Ucko, of University e, London, about their igations.

y find that of the 66 s they tested, including vases, and figures, only appeared genuine. Of 32 figurines, a mere three appeared genuine—none of them the exaggeratedly voluptuous type.

The investigatin was sparked oJ by the Ashmolean Museum's suspicions of some of its Anatolian relics. A preliminary study four years ago appeared to confirm its suspicions, but it was not until 18 months ago that the sophisticated techniques were developed that convinced the scientists.

They found that not only were some of the Ashmolean's collection modern fakes, but so also were five of the 10 they tested from the British Museum and others from collectors. They also tested two from the Metropolitan Museum in New York, one of which turned out to be the only genuine figurine.

Dr R. D. Barnett, keeper of the Western Asiatic Antiquities Department of the British Museum said last night that none of the objects were on display and they would wait for a final report from the laboratory.

The technique developed by the Oxford research laboratory is called thermo-luminescence. By heating up a powder sample it is possibl to measure the degree of luminescence, which increases after the pottery firing, and thus measure the date of the firing. Dr Aitken calculates that this can be done within a 10 per cent margin of error.

Two charged with murder of detective

Two men were charged at Reading yesterday with murdering Detective Constable Ian Coward, Peter George Sparrow (25), and Arthur William Skingle (25), both of no fixed address, were previously charged with attempted murder of the detective constable, who died 26 days after a shooting incident. They were also accused of shortening the barrel of a shotgun and two offences of burglary and were remanded in custody for a week.

A third man, Peter Stanley Cox (30), also of no fixed address, was remanded with Sparrow and Skingle. He was accused with them of robbing Arthur Jones of £70.

The three men were also jointly charged with burglary and stealing guns and ammunition worth £250.

Barristers decide to retain rank of QC

By our own Reporter

The rank o f Queen's Counsel is to stay. A referendum among the 2,700 practising barristers showed 77 per cent against abolition, Mr John Arnold, chairman of the Bar Council, announced yesterday.

The vote ends a controversy which has been on the boil for four years—ever since the Bar Council set up a committee on QCs and the Monopolies Commission began its inquiry into restrictive professional practices. A minority on the committee favoured abolition.

Mr Arnold said after yesterday's annual meeting of the Bar that he considered the issue to have been killed for only a few years. The Bar Council itself supported the appointment of "silks" by the Lord Chancellor.

"There is undoubtedly a specific technique to be learned in dealing with complicated cases. This is not going to be learned by an ordinary barrister doing run-of-the-mill cases." QCs gathered more experience of such cases.

"If you have two ranks there is the probability that you can take the leading rank away from small cases so that the techniques involved in more complicated cases can be learned. A silk has more time to perfect his knowledge of the craft."

He believed the system whereby the Lord Chancellor chose QCs worked tolerably well.

The Attorney-General, Sir Peter Rawlinson, told the annual meeting: "I know that nothing will ever interfere with the great principles of the presumption of innocence."

It had been said that the balance was too far in favour of the accused. But whatever restoration of balance or removal of imbalance was eventually decided those great principles would remain.

Sir Peter gave a warning that a counsel should never by his conduct prolong or extend the proper length of a trial. "If he does he deserves, and should receive, the rigorous censure of his profession."

Mr Arnold hoped that sex discrimination would be removed from the profession. Only 160 women were among the 2,700 barristers and a committee had been set up to find ways of ensuring that women counsel got a fair share of prospects and opportunities.

On relations with solicitors he said: "We have to learn to live with solicitors and we can only live amicably together if we resolve our differences by frank and patient negotiation.

"What is called for is a 'dialogue on demarcation.' It will be a laborious process but i think a necessary one. I conceive it to be one of the first tasks of the new Council to further this enterprise."

Ulster's night of explosions

From SIMON WINCHESTER in Belfast

Violence is so routine in Ulster that it took people until about mid-day yesterday to realise the province had in fact suffered the worst night of terrorism for several months.

No fewer than eleven large explosions damaged property in Belfast, Londonderry and Portadown and 14 people were hurt including a young waitress, a sleeping infant, and a mother of six.

The night's bombings had no definite theme, except for the usual attacks on electricity installations (in Belfast) a library and a Customs post (near Londonderry) and a community centre and courthouse (in Portadown).

The most destructive device exploded shortly before 3.30 a.m. yesterday in an all night cafe in the Belfast city centre. It totally destroyed the cafe, injuring 10 customers and the waitress. It also severely damaged the offices of the "Daily Express" above and an RAF recruiting office next door.

For a motive to this incident one has a variety of choices. The RAF office is a natural target, and like the Army and Navy offices has been damaged before.

The cafe may have been attacked because it is reportedly the place where police patrolmen and Special Branch officers take a late night snack, or because the proprietor allegedly refuses to employ Roman Catholics.

The most likely target, however, was the "Daily Express" offices upstairs. The paper said last night that the building would probably have to be rebuilt.

The "Daily Mirror" printing plant was destroyed earlier this month. This could indicate a deliberate campaign against those newspapers which have been less charitable to the terrorists in recent weeks.

The "Daily Express" London office was warned two weeks ago its offices in Ireland might be attacked. The "Daily Mail" which also has an office in Belfast, received its warning this week.

Yesterday's excesses brought the total number of explosions tihs month alone to 92. People are getting into a test match frame of mind — two more nights and can they make it a 100?

STOP PRESS

1p on large loaf likely

A 1p increase in the price of a large loaf at the end of next month was predicted yesterday by Mr Morris Zimmerman, director of the National Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners, and Caterers.

He said the rise was most probable since bakery shop workers were to get a 14 per cent increase in pay from Augst 30, giving them between £1.75 and £2 a week more. "We went out of our way in February, when decimalisation took place, to keep prices down," he said. The increase could only be described as "very reasonable."

Use of CS gas at siege 'correct'

The use of CS gas to end the siege of a house in Cricklewood, London, where three people were killed and a fourth was wounded, was a perfect demonstration of the purpose for which tear gas was intended, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

A man was detained after the siege. An injured girl believed to be his sister, was said in hospital to be "out of danger."

The man, who had been warned, rushed out of the bathroom after police bored a hole in the ceiling and fired a shell of CS gas. He had a knife in each hand.

The dead were named Winston McKenzie, his wife Enna, and Richard Simms, believed to be his son-in-law.

The Webley and Scott gas gun—brought into use for the first time in the Metropolitan Police District—was exhibited by Police Sergeant James White, aged 34, the Scotland Yard marksman who fired the shell.

The gas was used only after consultation with Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Gerrard, who is in charge of the operations department of theYard's administrative branch "This gas is not and never has been seen as a riot weapon for the Metropolitan Police."

Pay talks adjourn

Pay talks for about 11,000 lecturers in teacher training colleges in England and Wales were adjourned to September after five hours of talks in London yesterday. An offer was made but not accepted.

Tax work will soar with VAT

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

The introduction of a value-added tax—if Britain joins the Common Market—will between 1½ million and 2 million people w by law to file special quarterly tax returns a Treasury source.

The prospect of having to deal million extra tax returns each year discreet commotion in the Reve Ministers, for their part, are worri resents this new administrative bu added tax, or VAT, returns will be additional to the income tax returns file once a year.

The publication in the autumn Value-Added Tax Bill seems certai uneasy dimension to the great deb the Common Market.

Traders to carry can for V

CBI prices doomed—P

The Confederation of British Industry's pledge to hold down prices would collapse in ridicule and confusion, Mr Enoch Powell said at Dingwall, Ross and Cromarty, last night.

"Admittedly there is little risk in such a phophecy, because the formbook is conclusive," he said. Whenever a prices and incomes policy had been tried, notably in 1961, 1964, and 1966, the result had been the same.

"Within the total of whatever money there is, individual prices must find their own level relative to one another. Nothing can prevent it. The attempt to hold down the price of goods or services is rising is fu

For too long lieved that the cur ployment was inflati ties had been carrie times with the sup payers' money, eithe or an inadequate pr Royce and Upper builders were "onl of a submerged chain."

The CBI operati cisely the wrong or was necessary was and single-minded profit and search f profitable undertak had only one sig indicate where max lay.

THE WEATHER

WARM AND DRY IN AUGUST

WEATHER prospects for August are warmer and drier than usual, the Meteorological Office said yesterday. The long-range forecast is for a rather unsettled spell during the first few days, with thundery rain at times in many places. "However, over the month as a whole a fair amount of fine weather is likely, with dry days occurring more often than usual for August."

Sunshine will be probably above average in England and Wales and near average over Scotland and Northern Ireland. Mean monthly temperature is expected to be above the seasonal average in all districts. Rainfall will probably be below average over most of England and Wales although some heavy falls are likely in thunderstorms here and there. Over Scotland and Northern Ireland rainfall is expected to be near average.

Temperatures were above average over France and Engand during the past month, but over the Balkans, North Scandinavia, and Central Canada were below average.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours neded 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs.	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	Max. temp. F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Whitby	12.7	—	21	70	Sunny
Scarborough	13.1	—	19	67	Sunny
Filey	13.5	—	19	66	Sunny
Bridlington	13.7	—	18	65	Sunny
Cleethorpes	6.8	—	21	70	Sunny
Skegness	11.9	—	21	70	Sunny
Cromer	11.0	—	22	72	Sunny
Gorleston	12.4	—	21	70	Sunny
Clacton	13.5	—	22	71	Sunny
Southend	14.1	—	23	73	Sunny
Whitstable	12.2	—	26	79	Sunny
Margate	12.9	—	23	73	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	15.7	—	23	74	Sunny
Hastings	11.7	—	23	74	Sunny
Brighton	12.1	—	23	73	Sunny
Worthing	13.8	—	23	73	Sunny
Littlehmptn	15.0	—	23	73	Sunny
Bognor Reg.	13.7	—	22	72	Sunny
Hayling Is.	12.4	—	23	74	Sunny
Southsea	11.9	—	23	73	Sunny
Ryde	13.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Sandown	13.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Shanklin	13.2	—	22	72	Sunny
Ventnor	12.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Bournmth	12.4	—	23	73	Sunny
Poole	11.9	—	23	73	Sunny prd
Swanage	15.0	—	20	68	Sunny
Weymouth	15.1	—	23	71	Sunny
Exmouth	14.1	—	21	70	Sunny
Teignmouth	14.5	—	21	70	Sunny
Torquay	14.8	—	22	71	Sunny
Falmouth	4.5	—	20	68	Sny ints
Penzance	7.0	—	22	72	Sny ints
EAST COAST					
Douglas	14.9	—	21	70	Sunny
Morecambe	13.8	—	24	75	Sunny
Blackpool	15.4	—	24	75	Sunny
Southport	11.3	—	24	76	Sunny
Prestatyn	14.3	—	24	76	Sunny
Anglesey	13.7	—	24	75	Sunny
Aberystwyth	15.7	—	26	78	Sunny
Ilfracombe	12.5	—	26	79	Sunny
Newquay	9.0	—	24	75	Sny ints
Isles of Scilly	9.9	—	22	72	Sny ps
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	10.0	—	26	78	Sny prd
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	3.9	—	15	59	Fog
Wick	0.4	—	13	55	Fog
Stornoway	10.2	—	20	68	Sny prs
Tiree	5.0	—	16	61	Fog
Dyce	6.4	—	20	68	Fog
Tiree	9.9	—	18	64	Sny prs
Leuchars	7.8	—	19	66	Fog
Dunbar	13.5	—	24	75	Sny prs
Abbotsinch	12.1	—	20	68	Sny prs
Eskdalemuir	13.6	—	23	73	Sunny
N. IRELAND					
Belfast	11.6	—	21	70	Sny prd

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunch-time reports)

	C	F		C	F
Ajaccio	F	28	82	Locarno	S	28	82
Alexndria	F	29	84	London	F	24	75
Algiers	S	31	90	Luxmbrg	S	24	75
Amstdm	F	21	70	Luxor	S	38	100
Athens	S	30	86	Montreal			
Barcelna	S	28	82	Madrid	S	35	95
Beirut	S	28	82	Majorca	S	28	82
Belfast	C	20	68	Malaga	S	28	82
Belgrade	F	25	77	Malta	S	30	86
Berlin	F	24	75	Manchstr	S	24	75
Bermuda				Miami			
Biarritz	S	26	79	Milan	S	30	86
Birmghm	S	24	75	Montreal			
Blackpl	S	24	75	Moscow	S	18	64
Bologne	S	28	82	Munich	S	27	81
Bordeaux	S	31	88	Naples	S	30	86
Bristol	F	24	75	Newcastle	S	21	70
Budapest				New York			
Brussels	S	23	73	Nice	S	27	81
Cardiff	F	23	73	Nicosia	S	32	90
Casblanca	S	33	91	Oporto	S	21	70
Chicago				Oslo	R	16	61
Cologne	S	20	68	Ottawa			
Copnhgn	S	19	66	Paris	S	26	79
Corfu	S	28	82	Perpignn	S	28	82
Dublin	F	19	66	Reykjvk	C	11	52
Dubrvnk	C	27	81	Rhodes	S	30	86
Edinbrgh	F	21	70	Rome	S	31	88
Faro	S	31	88	Rostelwy	S	21	70
Florence	S	35	95	Salzburg	S	27	81
Frankfurt	S	25	77	Stockhlm	C	20	68
Funchal				Strasbrg	F	27	81
Geneva	S	26	79	Tangier	F	26	79
Gibraltar	S	28	82	Tel-Aviv	S	28	83
Glasgow	F	23	73	Tenerife	S	29	84
Guernsey	F	22	72	Toronto			
Helsinki	F	20	68	Tunis	S	32	90
Innsbrck	S	25	77	Valencia	F	28	82
Inverness	C	15	59	Venice	F	28	82
Istanbul	F	26	79	Vienna	F	26	79
Jersey	S	25	77	Warsaw			
L.Palmas	S	25	77	Zurich	S	25	77
Lisbon	S	27	81				

C, cloudy; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny.

SEA PASSAGES

All passages slight.

LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. Thursday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min. temps 16C (61F); 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.: Max. temps 26C (79F). Rainfall nil: sunshine 13.2hours.

TODAY

LIGHTING UP TIMES

Birmingham	9 35 p.m.	to 4 55 a.m.
Bristol	9 31 p.m.	to 5 03 a.m.
London	9 21 p.m.	to 4 53 a.m.
Nottingham	9 53 p.m.	to 4 51 a.m.

HIGH TIDE TABLE

London Br.	8 17 a.m.	8 35 p.m.
Dover	5 27 a.m.	5 53 p.m.

SUN RISES ... 5 21 a.m.
SUN SETS ... 8 50 p.m.
MOON RISES ... 5 42 p.m.
MOON SETS ... 11 32 p.m.
MOON: Full August o.

TOMORROW

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

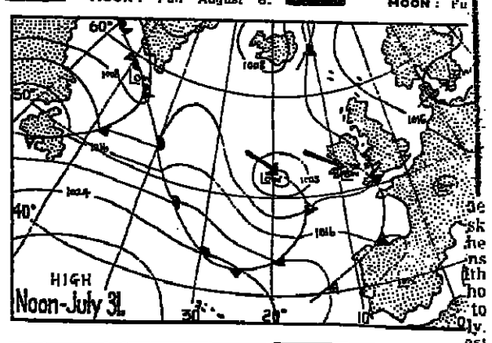
Birmingham	9 30 p.m.	to
Bristol	9 26 p.m.	to
London	9 20 p.m.	to
Nottingham	9 50 p.m.	to

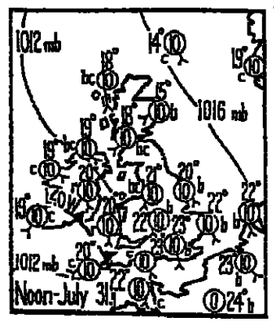
HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Br.	9 14 a.m.	
Dover	6 33 a.m.	

SUN RISES ...
SUN SETS ...
MOON RISES ...
MOON SETS ...
MOON: Fu

This satellite view of the earth's cloud cover (white), received by Ambassador College satellite station in Hertfordshire, shows most of Britain and an extensive area of Europe with cloudless skies. Some snow can be seen on the Alps. High pressure to the SE of Britain is delaying the approach of a low and cold front. This means the weekend will start warm and sunny but cloud and some rain is likely by tomorrow.





Dry a warm t

A very warm SE expected over much Isles. A shallow likely to form near

Most of Britain very warm day spells are expecte the SW and in Scotland it will b breaks of thund thunderstorms. may spread slowl the Midla

NE, E and Cent Area, E Anglia, E Islands: long s SE, moder Max t

Cent S n, NW Lands, N Wales, Isle of dry, sunny spells, isolated outbreaks of thunder moderate becoming variable temp 24C (75F).

SW England, S Wales and shire, N Ireland: Cloudy thundery rain. Isolated th Brighter later. Wind S, fa SW. Max temp 19C (66F

Lake District, SW Scotla Area, Cent Highlands: sunny spells. Wind SE. m temp 23C (73F).

NE England, Borders, E E Scotland, Aberdeen Area: Rather cloudy. Wind SE moderate. Ma (59F).

Caithness, Orkney, She mist and fog slowly becoming moderate. Ma (58F).

Argyll, NW Scotland becoming cloudy. Outbre rain later, light or moderate 18C (64F).

Outlook: General showers and sunny spell

SATELLITE PREDIC

The figures give in ord visibility; where rising; ma tion, and direction of settin indicates entering or leavi

TODAY

Pagoos A: 23.49-0.03

WNW.

Agena: 23.58-0.00 ENE, and (Aug. 1) 1 50WNW WNW.

TOMORROW

Pagoos A: 25.55-0.05 NW.

Agena: (Aug. 2: 0.55 55NNW NNW.

Cosmos 71: (Aug 2) 1.1 15ESE ESE.

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…portance …being …nest

By Frank Keating

First Test: Fourth Day

Another England crisis

John Arlott at Lord's

India have never before been so strongly positioned in a Test match on an English ground as at Lord's last night when England, with their first five second innings wickets down, were only 136 runs ahead. The lower half of their batting lifted them from 71 to 304 in the first innings but it would be unfair to expect another such revival from the tail.

Only the loss of nearly five hours' play to rain on Saturday and yesterday now seems likely to prevent a definite result; but if the Indian spinners can break through this morning and their batsmen strike boldly for their objective they could achieve one of the great moments of their cricket history. On the other side of the balance lies the doggedness, resource and craftsmanship of Illingworth's England side which has dealt with critical situations before.

The pitch was what may now be called characteristically English: once that meant a lively green strip where the ball bounced at lively pace and moved off the seam. Now it is the slow turner which virtually shapes the game in this country, dictating the methods of bowlers and, in consequence, of batsmen.

Immediately before the due starting time and several times again when play seemed likely, there was a sharp shower and it was not until a quarter to three that England began their second innings on a wicket still dry through cornering. The Indian opening bowlers have been regarded with little respect; they had taken four wickets between them on the tour prior to this Test: but they have made an important early penetration in each innings at Lord's. This time Solkar yorked Luckhurst through the middle of an onside push and England were four for one wicket.

At the tenth over the first spinner, Bedi, appeared; at the nineteenth Chandrasekhar took over at the opposite end and the essential contest of the series was joined for the second time. Boycott and Edrich went steadily to tea and with mounting certainty afterwards when Edrich, prompting some quickly-run singles, drew ahead of his partner. Boycott overtook him with a square cut and a cover drive off Venkat only to edge a bat-pad catch off the next ball.

Amiss briefly played Chandrasekhar with painful care and then in a macabre act of self-destruction pushed the ball a few yards on the off side and ran. Edrich's "no" was rapid, right and unequivocal. Solkar at short extra cover tossed in the return for a tragically simple run out. The Test career of Dennis Amiss would make a harrowing conte in the Russian manner which now is almost certainly in its final form.

D'Oliveira's is a completely different story. He made his heavy-handed and his defective strokes with phlegmatic lack of inhibition. Once, completely deceived by Bedi's flight, he almost gave a return catch; he went down the pitch to the next ball and pounded it into the covers. Bedi, who has all the guile of the slow left-arm bowlers of history, packed his cover field to him but left the leg slip position open. In due time he dropped on the line of the leg stump, D'Oliveira swung round in his "get thee behind me" stroke and hit the ball straight into his stumps.

The score was now 117 for 4. India needed one more wicket to be in an unquestionably attacking position. Edrich resisted them with his usual bristling determination; his bat had some edges and he did not always read Chandrasekhar's spin or Bedi's curve correctly but he held out until the last ball of the day.

Knott, varying his painstaking forward defensive with his favoured and impudent late cut, bore his share of the responsibility. They seemed to have deferred crisis until today when Edrich, playing unadventurously forward to Bedi, edged the sixth ball of the last possible over to ngiEecr. Thus from the day's unpromising beginnings the setting was created for potentially dramatic and historic events today.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND.—First innings 304 (J. A. Snow 73, A. P. E. Knott 67; B. S. Bedi 4 for 70).

INDIA.—First innings 313 (A. L. Wadekar 85, E. D. Solkar 67; N. Gifford 4 for 84).

ENGLAND—Second innings

G. Boycott c Wadekar b Venkataraghavan	33
B. W. Luckhurst b Solkar	1
J. H. Edrich c Engineer b Bedi	62
D. L. Amiss run out	0
B. L. D'Oliveira b Bedi	30
A. P. E. Knott not out	17
Extras (lb 2)	2
Total (for 5)	145

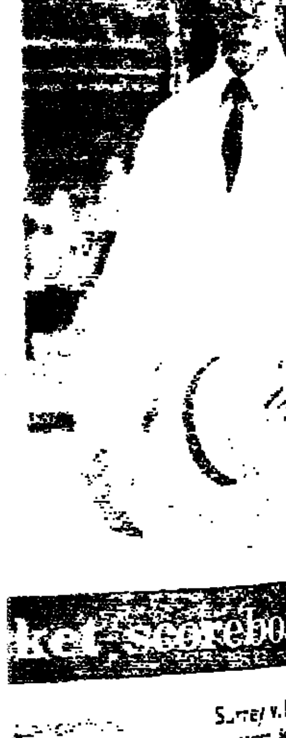
Fall of wickets: 4, 65, 70, 117, 145.

To bat: R. Illingworth, R. A. Hutton, J. A. Snow, J. S. E. Price, N. Gifford.

Bowling: Abid Ali 9-1-20-0; Solkar 8-3-13-1; Bedi 18-5-33-2; Chandrasekhar 14-4-35-0; Venkataraghavan 13-4-42-1.

Umpires: C. Elliott and D. Constant.

A macabre act of self-destruction : Amiss is run out for nought



Griffith forgets his cares

By DAVID IRVINE

Whether one can attribute …bers's philanthropic attitude …wards Sussex at Trent Bridge …sterday to a touching — …ough totally inappropriate — …ncern for the infirm, only he …in a position to say. There is …tle doubt, however, that it …s as much his misplaced …phasis on spin that enabled …ssex to escape a seemingly …ritable follow-on against …ttinghamshire as the …perbly-controlled century by …ir captain, Griffith.

…riffith, his confidence visibly …nting after the early cares of …sibility ftll away, com… …ed his second century of the …son in 3hr. 10min. of …lated aggression, and when …innings ended had sprinkled …fours, a large proportion in the … between extra cover and …t — throughout his 142.

…the outset yesterday the …word from the Sussex …ing room was that it was …"not unlikely" that either Buss, …had a trapped nerve in his … or Parks (pulled hamstring) …ld bat. Ninety minutes later …eaux, Greenidge, Graves, and …g had joined them in the …ilion along with Suttle, tem…rily incapacitated by a blow …he groin from Sobers, so that …all intents it was left to five …ers, one already wounded, to … the 211 needed to stave off …follow-on. Perhaps Sobers's …tual undoing was the fact …the next wicket to fall, that …Denman, immediately after …h, should go to the leg breaks …Harris. Anyway, in the after… …session, during which …5th, Suttle, and his runner …ught renewed hope to Sussex …a stand of 102 in 90 minutes, …rs practically ignored Stead …Taylor, the bowlers who had …rmined Sussex during the …lunch session. Ironically …st immediately he brought …Taylor, Suttle was lbw. To …insult to injury Joshi was out … balls after the survival mark … in the play remaining the …ners removed Frost and Smed… both of whom made centuries …the first innings.

Minor Counties

…RWICH: Norfolk 233 for 6 dec. (…D. Huggins 79); Staffordshire 128 …(C. P. Marks 65 not out).

…AIDENHEAD: Dorset 190 for 9 (P. Neate 5 for 71); Berkshire …r 6 (G. Hunter 6 for 29).

…EVENAGE: Buckinghamshire 201; …ordshire 70 for 7.

…VINDON: Oxfordshire 221 for 3 (S. T. Hahn 90); Wiltshire 158 …

…SWESTRY: Cheshire 149 and 151 for … (A. Mann 5 for 38); Shropshire …and 157 for 7 (R. Kaisall 4 for …). Shropshire won by three wickets.

…ROUAY: Somerset 227 for 6 dec. …76 (G. Trump 6 for 16); Devon (R. Clapp 5 for 38) and 121 …Clapp 5 for 43). Somerset won by …

Second XI Competition

…HTON: Warwickshire 209 for 3 (A. Gordon 94, A. Kallicharran …); Northamptonshire 163 for 4 (G. …lick 89, W. Larkins 50).

Warwickshire keep an eye on the flag

By BRIAN CHAPMAN

Warwickshire, who cherish high hopes of winning the Championship, had distinctly the better of the argument against Kent, the holders, at Edgbaston, yesterday. Mike Smith hit a typically assured 122 in their total of 315, giving them a lead of 106, and they followed it up by dismissing Nicholls while Kent scored 42 in the last 50 minutes.

Kent's Championship pennant, which by custom travels with them, fluttered coyly in an obscure corner of the ground. Maybe Warwickshire anticipate flying it high above the pavilion roof come September.

For four hours a pleasantly sizeable crowd basked in sunshine which, with striped sunshades and banks of flowers in the forecourt, came as near suggesting St Tropez as Edgbaston ever will. Later, thunder clouds threatened to disrupt play before moving off in the direction of, perhaps, Smethwick. There were few lightning flashes in the cricket either.

Warwickshire took most of the day to progress sedately from 66 for two. They left ample leisure to contemplate a hole high in the sight screen just below the press box, drilled recently by a stroke from Gary Sobers. One hopes that it will be left unmended. The Sobers' Screen could become as legendary as George Parr's elm at Trent Bridge or Victor Trumper's clock tower at Sydney.

The backbone of Warwickshire's innings was a stand of 156 between Smith and Abberley. It would have drained Kent's prospects less if two chances, offered by each at 48, had been taken. Abberley was the first victim of Underwood's prolonged and steady spell when a ball lifted unexpectedly and he was caught at short fine-leg at 66. The young left-arm pace bowler, Richard Elms, combined an assortment of excellent deliveries with a few that strayed out of orbit, showing a magnificent disregard for the laws of direction. Understandably Warner, was so baffled that he was bowled behind his legs.

Underwood suffered from a bellicose period in which Smith pulled him for six and Hemmings exacted 11 in one over. Hemmings, a batsman of originality, subjected Graham to a sort of karate chop which scudded the ball to the mid-wicket boundary.

At 24 he, too, fell to Underwood in the same area as Abberley but rather deeper. Soon after the new ball was taken, Smith snicked a catch to the wicketkeeper off Graham. He had batted just over five hours for his fifth century of the season and hit nine fours. It was the 63rd of his career and he would possibly rate others higher in point of exhilaration if not of merit.

Bond speeds issue

By ERIC TODD

The cricket at Old Trafford yesterday was at one with the weather — dull with some bright periods. Somerset declared at lunch having amassed 312 for three in 6½ hours; Lancashire, in between interruptions, made 98 for one and, with Cartwright making life very awkward, they may not have been too sorry when rain and bad light terminated the proceedings shortly after six o'clock.

By all accounts, a combination of slow play and rain made Old Trafford a miserable place on Saturday, and Somerset were in no immediate hurry yesterday to add to their total of 189 for three, even though the wicket was sleeping peacefully, if in fact it were not dead. A pull here by Clarkson, a hook and drive there by Virgin enlivened the morning briefly, but in an hour Somerset added only 45.

Harvest

Hughes and Simmons shared the bowling in the second hour, which produced a much more prolific harvest of 78 — and some good-looking strokes. Bond, nevertheless, was justified in encouraging a quicker scoring rate in order to bring on Somerset's declaration. If he had not done so it might have been deferred until mid-afternoon. Virgin carried his bat for 179, the highest of his career, which included 29 fours; Clarkson batted for 3½ hours and hit a six and eight fours.

David Lloyd, square driving and pulling magnificently, and Wood, who was content for once to take things quietly, put on 54 in 50 minutes (13 overs) before the rains came. Eighty minutes' play was lost and then with 80 on the board Lloyd edged a ball from Cartwright to the slips, where Virgin caught it at the second attempt.

Double troubles

By CYRIL CHAPMAN

Not until this morning will Worcestershire know whether a heavy thunderstorm which ended play prematurely at Dudley yesterday will aid or hinder them in their ambition to complete a double over Yorkshire—a feat they last performed in 1909. Worcestershire had scored 344 for seven wickets in reply to the Yorkshire first innings total of 170, and their opponents probably regarded the intervention as heaven sent. But sometimes the Dudley pitch reacts curiously after rain, and Yorkshire's rejoicing could be shortlived when they have to bat again.

Back to fact though rather than supposition. Yorkshire with their own team problems were up against a youngish Worcestershire side and lacking the experience of D'Oliveira, Gifford, Hemsley and Slade. For once the Worcestershire batsmen performed adequately in depth. Headley made 68 on Saturday; Turner who retired hurt then, was back to carry his score to 49; and young Stimpson, who had been lacking in success since his first match when he scored two half centuries, now came through with 38. And Yardley, another left-hander, brought further frustration to the Yorkshire bowlers with a fluent 65. It was an innings encouraged by a fortunate moment in the last over before lunch when a catch behind the wicket went adrift.

For all their apparent superiority Worcestershire came haltingly to some of their bonus points. In one quiet period after the second bonus point had been obtained, only seven runs came in eight overs. But there was satisfaction in the end—four batting points to add to the five for bowling secured on Saturday.

The Yorkshire bowlers were under some handicap late in the day and when play ended both Old and Nicholson were off the field. Old has bruised a tendon behind his left ankle and has been strapped up. Nicholson is not quite so badly inconvenienced with a bruised wrist.

…ING

Heaviest yet for Ali

…hammed Ali weighed in at …10½lb, the heaviest of his …r, for last night's 12-round … against Jimmy Ellis, his …er sparring partner, at the …ston Astrodome, Texas. Ellis … more than two stones lighter …3st 7lb

…i was 5½lb heavier than for …championship fight in March …ist Joe Frazier.

Evening racing

NOTTINGHAM

…0 (5f): 1, ORNAMENTAL, B. … (8-11 fav); 2, Spick and Span …; 3, National Joy (15-2). SP: …te Blooded, 14 War Whistle, 20 … for the Sky, 33 others. (J. …). 3l, 2½l. Tote: 13p; 11p, 18p, 13p. (13 ran). NR: Gay Donna.

…(1m 50yds): 1, GITCHEMANITO, …ll (8-1); 2, Road Home (7-1); 3, …oss (7-1). SP: 7-2 fav Russian …rd, 9-2 Rubilin, 15-2 Penroyson, … Geno, 12 Anubis, Brownfield, …olden Hawk 25 others. (R. Wilcox) …nk. Tote: 84p; 21p, 20p, 38p. … ran).

…5 (7f 50yds): 1, MAIZENROSE, …erguson (10-1); 2, Palatheone … fav); 3, What a Fool (11-2). …-2 Rosia Steps, 8 Ampney Prince, …igh Corries, 33 Whitestakes (P. …). 1l, 1½l. Tote: £2.24; 42p. …Dual F: £1.06 (7 ran).

…0 (1m 5f): 1, SOMEREWEST, G. …Blair (16-1); 2, The Norseman …; 3, Sailor Hat (85-40 fav). SP: …ar Hornpipe, 9-2 Night Ride, 11-2 … Breeze, 20 National Front, 33 …aris, 50 Charmaine. (R. E. Pea…) 2l; sh hd. Tote: £2.46; 45p, 16p. Dual F: £7.12. (9 ran).

…0 (6f): 1, CLEAN BOWLED, G. …aladr (20-1); 2, Instant Sion …; 3, Shamsan (8-1). SP: 7-4 fav …Out, 7 Gold Whistle, Rosie Dream, …ohs, 12 Blow for Blow, The Tys…, 14 General Gordon, 16 Tudormead… …rum Scarum, Samosata, 33 others. …ousins.) 2 l; sh hd. Tote: £2.45; 27p, 31p.

…0 (1½m): 1, HARVEST SPIDER, …lik (16-1); 2, Mercian (9-1); 3, …attan (9-1). SP: 15-8 fav Lucky …, 5 Tanara, 6 Foler Gate, 33 … Strong, First Flash, Royal Ben, …thers. (R. Jarvis) sh hd; 2½l. …£2.35; 41p, 27p, 22p. (11 ran). …Charter Hill.

…TE DOUBLE: £8.00 (paid on first …). TREBLE: £360.20.

WINDSOR

6.15 (6f): 1, KERAVNOS, K. Brennan (25-1); 2, Petria Saito (5-2); 3, Littleton Lad (15-8 fav). SP: 7 Sky King, 10 Gub-Gub, Tin Bell, 14 Top Marks, 20 Kinship, 25 others. (P. Bailey). 3l; 3l. Tote: £3.36; 69p, 15p, 11p. Dual F: £7.85. (9 ran).

6.45 (5f): 1, SKY FEVER, D. Cullen (5-1); 2, Squirrel (6-1); 3, Labna (16-1). SP: 5-2 fav Presentation, 7 Major Saver, 10 Downstream, 20 Midnight Pal, Coppal Bay, 25 others. (Clayton). 3l; 3l. Tote: £1.37; 47p, 26p, 27p. (16 ran).

7.15 (1m 3f 150yds): 1, OPIUM, D. Cullen (7-2 fav); 2, Cider With Rosie (4-1); 3, Sarah's Choice (16-1). SP: 9-2 Star Rocket, 5 Acropolis Mia, 8 Sequence, 20 La Caline, 25 others. (B. Hobbs). 3l; 3l. Tote: 40p; 15p, 19p, 26p. (11 ran.)

7.45 (6f): 1, HOOKED AGAIN, J. Mercer (14-1); 2, Rio Negro (10-11 fav); 3, Intended (evens). (D. Candy.) 1 l; 1½ l. Tote: 75p. F: £1.84. (3 ran.)

8.15 (1m 70yds): 1, STAR TREK, L. Piggott (5-1 co-fav); 2, Spanish Parade (25-1); 3, Lovely Woman (11-1). SP: 5 co-fav Iranian Court, 11-2 Owenstone, 11 Guards, Ward Mistress, 12 Hilldye Flower, Malpo, 16 Stagonite, Another Chance, 20 Lord Leofric, 25 others. (P. Nelson.) Nk, 3l. Tote: 50p; 25p, 74p, 29p. (15 ran).

8.45 (1m 22yd): 1, IRISH WORD, J. Mercer (7-2); 2, Sea Pay (100-30); 3, Tudor Feast (12-1). SP: 3 fav Beau Canard, 5 Pie Eye, 9 Composite, 20 Privileged, Supreme Sense, 33 others. (W. Hern.) 5 l; 3 l. Tote: 46p; 18p, 20p, 19p. (11 ran.).

TOTE DOUBLE: £15.95. TREBLE: £167.80.

ATHLETICS

Selectors ignore the fastest miler

By John Rodda

Britain's selectors have shown both flexibility and generosity in choosing the team for the European Championships in Helsinki from August 10 to 15. The party of 48 men and 24 women is the largest, by one, ever sent to this meeting.

Only one person, Walter Wilkinson of York, can reasonably feel that the hand of fate is against him yet again. In May he became the third fastest British miler of all time by winning the Inter-Counties title in 3min. 56.6sec., and he showed similar speed soon afterwards by beating Harald Norpoth of West Germany, but he failed to take one of the three places in the 1,500 metres at the AAA Championships on Saturday. Peter Stewart, second in the same time as the winner, Tony Polhill of New Zealand, Brendan Foster, third, and John Kirkbride fourth, are the men chosen. Wilkinson finished fifth, one-fifth of a second behind Kirkbride.

Wilkinson has again mismanaged his season by running too fast too early and then fading. He has narrowly missed selection for every Olympic, European, and Commonwealth meeting since 1966 in this way, yet this is not to deny that the man is talented. The selectors told the athletes at the beginning of the season that they would consider the form in major meetings as well as the championships. In this instance they have taken the easy way out by ticking off the first three eligible men across the line on Saturday.

Wilkinson may feel that after this experience he ought to find an adviser at a higher level. Andy Carter, who is picked for the 800 metres, was suffering from asthma last week and his coach, Denis Watts, one of the national coaches, immediately contacted the secretary of the British Board, Arthur Gold. Carter was advised not to run and he has been selected. Wilkinson arrived at Crystal Palace on Friday suffering from hay fever, but he ran.

In this instance Carter was much surer of selection for the 800 metres than Wilkinson was for 1,500 metres but the Yorkshireman, if he is not completely disillusioned by events, ought now to be offered better advice. He is an outstanding runner and will probably prove it by beating a British record at the IAC meeting in September; he knows his lines, but gets his entrances wrong.

The Wilkinson criteria were not applied to the 5,000 metres where Baxter and Blinston, who were first and second at Crystal Palace, are joined, not by Adrian Weatherhead, who was third, but Allan Rushmer, a bronze medal winner in the Commonwealth Games Three Miles of 1966. It was Rushmer the brave who tried to match Bedford's pace on Saturday and was soon broken, falling back to finish eleventh in 14min. 9.4sec.

If the selectors put that performance down to courage they must also have counted his victory for Britain against France and his 13min. 43.8sec. at the British Games.

Gold's telephone woke him at 7.20 yesterday morning and Dave Bedford was at the other end of the line telling him about a ten-mile run he had just completed and that he was fit and just off to Sweden. It does not quite meet the point I made yesterday but I understand that Bedford will see a specialist in Stockholm and ask him to discover whether he is suffering from a salt deficiency.

The selectors have chosen Bedford for the 10,000 metres, at which distance he is over 26 seconds (about 180 yards) faster than the second-best European. They realise that, subject to fitness, they have a likely gold medal winner and to ensure that his training in Sweden is finished without too much hindrance they are sending Denis Watts there next week. The pair will join the rest of the British team in Helsinki on August 6.

Several athletes, including Ann Wilson, Valerie Peat and Ron McAndrew, who missed the national championships but have been selected, must give evidence of their fitness.

Walter Wilkinson winning the Inter Counties mile in 3min 56.6sec, the third fastest time by a British athlete

Team for Helsinki

MEN

100 METRES.—B. Green (Pilkington); M. Reynolds (Thames Valley).
200 METRES.—Reynolds.
400 METRES.—M. Bilham (Haslemere Border), D. Jenkins (Edinburgh University), C. J. Robertson (Exeter).
800 METRES.—P. Browne (Queens Park), A. Carter (Stretford).
1,500 METRES.—B. Foster (Gateshead), J. Kirkbride (Blackpool), P. Stewart (Birchfield).
5,000 METRES.—M. Baxter (City of Leeds), A. Blinston (Altrincham and District), A. Rushmer (Tipton).
10,000 METRES. — D. Bedford (Shaftesbury), J. Lane (Feltham), M. Tagg (Norfolk Olympiades).
110 METRES HURDLES.—A. Pascoe (Polytechnic), capt., B. Price (Cardiff).
400 METRES HURDLES.—D. Scharer (Brighton and Hove), J. Sherwood (Birchfield).
3,000 Metres Steeplechase. — A. Holden (Preston), R. McAndrew (Reading).
Marathon.—R. Hill (Bolton United), C. Kirkham (Coventry Godiva), T. Wright (Hallamshire).
20 Kilometres Walk.—P. Embleton (Metropolitan), P. Nihill (Surrey), W. Sutherland (Highgate).
50 Kilometres Walk. — R. Dobson (Basildon), C. Lawton (Belgrave), R. Wallwork (Lancashire WC).
Decathlon. — P. Gabbett (Royal Navy).
Long Jump.—L. Davies (Cardiff), G. Hignett (Pembroke), A. Lerwill (Queen's Park).
Triple Jump.—Lerwill.
Pole Vault.—M. Bull (Wolverhampton and Bilston).
Shot.—G. Capes (Birchfield).
Discus.—J. Watts (Royal Navy).
Javelin.—D. Travis (Surrey AC).
Hammer.—H. Payne (Birchfield), B. Williams (Liverpool).
4 x 100 METRES (from): S. Bou (Polytechnic), Green, D. Halliday (RAF), I. Matthews (Thames Valley), L. Piggott (Garscube), Reynolds.
4 x 400 METRES (from): Bilham, Jenkins, D. Price (Blackburn), Robertson, L. Walters (Thames Valley), J. Wilson (Queen's Park).

WOMEN

100 METRES.—A. Neil (London Olympiades), E. Johns (Cardiff), V. Peat (Hickleton Main).
200 METRES.—M. Critchley (Bristol), Neil, D. Pascoe (London Olympiades).
400 METRES.—J. Roscoe (Stretford).
800 METRES.—P. Lowe (Birchfield) capt., R. Stirling (Wolverhampton and Bilston), S. Sutherland (Edinburgh Southern).
1,500 METRES.—J. Allison (Cambridge), S. Carey (Coventry Godiva), R. Ridley (Essex Ladies).
100 METRES HURDLES.—S. Garnett (Essex Ladies), A. Wilson (Southend).
HIGH JUMP.—B. Inkpen (Aldershot, Farnham and District), R. Watt (Edinburgh Southern).
LONG JUMP.—R. Barrett (Mitcham), S. Sherwood (Sheffield United), Wilson.
DISCUS.—R. Payne (Lozells).
PENTATHLON.—Wilson.
4 x 100 METRES (from).—M. Cobb (Selsonia), Critchley, Johns, Neil, Peat, M. Tranter (Wolverhampton and Bilston).
4 x 400 METRES (from).—P. Attwood (Bristol), V. Bernard (Wolverhampton and Bilston), G. Dourass (Small Heath), Lowe, Roscoe, Stirling.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Scotland dismiss manager

By DAVID LACEY

Scotland decided yesterday to part company with Bobby Brown, their team manager for the past four years, and seek a new man to mould the side for the next World Cup, a competition in which they have failed to qualify on the last three occasions.

Brown's dismissal follows a dreadful year for the Scots. After finishing last in the home series they followed European Championship defeats in Belgium and Portugal by losing 0-1 to the amateurs of Denmark. When England beat them 3-1 at Wembley the more vociferous Scottish supporters howled for the head of the team manager; now they have got it following a meeting of the Scottish FA International and Selection Committee in Glasgow yesterday.

After hearing the news Brown said he would ask the committee to give their reasons in writing and added: "I wish my successor all the best and hope he has a greater selection of players than I have had." That thought would doubtless be echoed by Billy Bingham, the manager of Northern Ireland, and, more particularly, Dave Bowen of Wales.

For all that, Brown, a courteous man, has frequently shown a lack of the tactical flair which a manager must have for success at international level.

To reach the finals of the 1974 World Cup in West Germany the Scots have to defeat Denmark, who will surely not embarrass them a second time, and Czechoslovakia, who are returning to their truest form after the disappointment of Mexico. Brown's successor in the £4,000-a-year post will need all the support he can get from clubs, players and the Scottish FA.

Results

Golf

WESTCHESTER CLASSIC (Harrison, New York).—Final scores: 270—A. Palmer (US) 68 (£21,000). 275—G. Gilbert (US) 70, H. Irwin 68. 277—F. Beard (US) 68, S. Snead (US) 68. 279—R. Nichols (US) 70, M. Rudolph (US) 65, L. Wood (US) 71. 280—J. Nicklaus (US) 67, G. Boutell (US) 70. 281—R. Charles (NZ) 73, B. Crampton (Australia) 70.

Speedway

BRITISH LEAGUE.—Reading 57 (A. Michanek 11, R. May 11, M. Bell 8, G. Curtis 8, D. Lovaas 8), Poole 21 (B. Wirebrand 8).

Lawn Tennis

INTERNATIONAL (Stourbridge).—England beat Ireland 10-1: Yesterday's results: J. Mendoza bt V. H. Sheridan 6-2, 6-2; R. A. Walker bt P. H. Jackson 6-3, 6-2; Mendoza and Miss P. Cooper beat K. Reid and Mrs A. O'Donoghue 6-3, 6-2; S. Matthews and Miss L. J. Beaven beat J. Murray and Mrs G. Barnaville 6-4, 6-3.

Association Football

FRIENDLY.—Luton 2, Leicester C 0.

RUGBY UNION

Three new Lions for third Test

From DAVID FROST

Wellington, July 26

Gordon Brown, Derek Quinnell, and Fergus Slattery will all play in a Test team for the first time when the Lions meet the All Blacks in the third match of the series here on Saturday.

These are the only changes made in the side beaten 22-12 in the second Test. All three men have been in fine form recently and there is no surprise at their inclusion in place of Thomas, Dixon, and Taylor. Even so, I would have preferred Rodger Arneil to Slattery at wing forward.

The team will be: Williams; Davies, Gibson, Dawes, Duckham; John, Edwards; Lynch, Pullin, McLauchlan, McBride, Brown, Slattery, Davies, Quinnell.

Bryan Williams, the All-Black wing threequarter, has withdrawn because a strained thigh muscle has failed to respond to treatment. His replacement is expected to be Ken Carrington who played in the first Test when Williams was at centre.

SAILING

Leaders are ruled out

By PHILIP HAYS

Peter Webster's Liz of Lymington, finishing third in a fleet of 31, was the best-placed British boat in the opening race, over a 30-mile course, of the Half Ton Cup series off Hayling Island yesterday. Six of the first ten, including two of the British representatives in the team event, were disqualified for being across the line at the start.

The winner was Orao, a new boat skippered by Vladimir Plavsic from Canada. She is one of the Scampi class designed by young Peter Norlin from Sweden, the defending champion, who himself was second in Scampi III. In fourth place, astern of Liz, was Bruce Bank's Windsprite of Hamble, a Sparkman nd Stephens' 30-footer.

LAWN TENNIS

A glimpse of Warboys

By DAVID GRAY

The Green Shield Junior Grass Court Championships, which began at Eastbourne yesterday offer Christopher Mottram, the 16-year-old son of Britain's national coach and the conqueror of Jan Kodes and Frank Sedgman at Queen's Club last month, a chance ot tackle that most elusive of all junior opponents, Stephen Warboys. Mottram seems to have spent most of his lawn tennis career seeking this battle. Warboys, his senior by 17 months, won the Junior Indoor Title (now held by Mottram) in 1968 at the prodigous age of 14 years and two months. Then it seemed that he "retired" from junior tennis.

He has not appeared in a national junior event since then because his father took the view that as he was such an outstanding young player he would learn more from playing against mature competitors than from his contemporaries. Warboys is now ranked thirteenth, and his best victories in the past year have been over Ion Tiriac and Graham Stilwell. That may or may not seem justification for an expensively unorthodox lawn tennis education.

He has also had to fight against a good deal of justified resentment from those who support other British juniors and who feel it unfair that Warboys should have been chosen to represen Britain in such international events as the Junior Invitation competitions at the Stade Roland Garros and Wimbledon without competing in national championships. More criticism, too, could be levelled at the effects of this playing strategy on Warboys himself. At the moment his approach to the game seems to be one of too much icing and not enough cake. He plays flashy shots, but he still has not learnt how to work for points.

In the eyes of most of the lawn tennis world (and particularly of those players and critics living outside Britain) the Essex boy is a lawn tennis dilettante. It is argued that he can play well when he is not expected to win, but that he has suffered from not competing when he himself is under pressure. He has a chance to refute this criticism this week. The Warboys family has yielded to persuasion and he begins as favourite in the second of these Junior Grass Court events. Mottram is seeded second. Neither of last year's finalists, Robin Drysdale, who won, and John Feaver is eligible to compete. Warboys, Mottram and Feaver were all members of the British team, which lost honourably to Hungary in the Galea Cup last weekend.

At Eastbourne Mottram has the harder task. His opponent in the quarter finals ought to be the red-haired Richard Leslie, one of the young players introduced by Middlesex at County Week, and John Lloyd, among the most improved players in the country, should meet him in the quarter finals. Mark Farrell, the hefty Lancashire boy who beat Premjit Lall at Hoylake, and the left-handed Michael Wayman (Surrey), are in Warboys's half. Yesterday Farrell dismissed Jasper Cooper (Hampshire) one of the most experienced players in the tournament, by the crushing score of 6-1, 6-1.

Other players who caught the eye were the small Andrew Jarrett, a member of a formidable Derbyshire lawn tennis family and the possessor of a notable double-handed backhand, who beat John Dawes (Middx) three years his senior, 6-3, 6-4, and Dhan Shapurji (Middx), who is 14½ and who dealt firmly with two players from the West Country, Stott (Devon) and Hunt (Cornwall).

BOYS' SINGLES—Second Round: C. R. L. Morgan (Lincs) beat P. J. Elms (Essex) 6-2, 6-1; A. M. Jarrett (Derbys) beat J. E. Dawes (Middlesex) 6-3, 6-4; J. R. Smith (Devon) beat A. W. Roberts (Warwicks) 6-4, 6-3; *R. A. Lewis (Middlesex) beat I. S. Pottitt (Sussex) 6-3, 6-4; D. J. Archer (Derbys) beat J. A. N. Premjit (Middlesex) 6-1, 6-4; J. D. Hank (Hampshire) beat J. P. Willson (Surrey) 7-5, 6-1.

S. Seringham (Surrey) beat M. P. Bryant (Essex) 7-5, 6-0; R. V. Cosler (Bucks) beat R. C. Simpson (Cheshire) 6-0, 7-5; P. A. Bourden (Kent) beat M. G. Matthews (Essex) 6-3, 6-3; *R. A. Leslie (Middlesex) beat K. M. Revis (Worcs) 6-3, 6-1.

M. W. Cornish (Somerset) beat C. J. Kaskow (Devon) 6-1, 6-2; I. A. Smith (Yorks) beat C. N. Lewis (Surrey) 6-1, 6-3; G. D. Blair (Surrey) beat J. L. Hill (Glos) 6-0, 6-3; *M. J. Farrell (Lancs) beat J. C. Cooper (Hants) 6-1, 6-1; R. A. D. Patrick (Norfolk) beat A. H. Kellock (Herts) 10-8, 6-0; R. W. Andrew (Kent) beat J. Jones (Middlesex) 7-5, 1-6, 7-5.

P. P. Ghasase (Middlesex) beat N. R. Evans (Kent) 6-4, 6-2; *M. D. Wayman (Surrey) beat C. F. Mabbutt (Devon) 7-5, 6-3; N. C. Thornton (Warwicks) beat C. J. Williams (Surrey) 6-4, 6-3; P. Bradnam (Middlesex) beat R. J. Frost (Somerset) 6-3, 6-4; P. J. P. O'Leary (Middlesex) beat M. A. Epstoino (Yorks) 6-3, 6-3; C. S. Wells (Kent) beat R. Lee (Lancs) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

M. J. Hill (Kent) beat M. A. Freeman (Glos) 6-4, 6-3; B. R. Gill (Cheshire) beat P. J. Coley (Sussex) 6-2, 6-1; *P. Siviter (Worcs) beat D. B. Lavis (Kent) 6-2, 6-0; G. A. Johnson (Bucks) beat M. F. Corris (Herts) 6-0, 3-6, 6-1; D. Shapurji 6-3, … (Middlesex) beat D. J. Hunt (Cornwall) 6-3, 6-1.

M. D. Smith (Norfolk) beat A. A. Wright (Staffs) 6-3, 2-6 …

GIRLS' SINGLES—First Round: *C. M. Panton (Middlesex) beat J. M. Ferrier (Hampshire) 6-2, 6-0; S. F. McKenzie (Hampshire) beat H. K. Edwards (Wales) 6-2, 6-2; S. A. McPherson (Berkshire) beat S. C. Dolden (Essex) 6-4, 6-4; L. Maxwell (Essex) beat L. Dawes (Middlesex) 6-1, 6-3; J. R. Gowing (Norfolk) beat K. D. M. Clissett (Surrey) 6-3, 6-3.

V. J. Leiper (Essex) beat J. L. Baker (Warwickshire) 6-0, 6-0; D. Y. A. Stanislawski (Surrey) beat J. Archer (Derby) 6-2, 6-2; N. Salter (Devon) beat J. P. Wilson (Surrey) 6-0, 6-0; B. I. Clearey (Surrey) beat J. C. F. Acton (Cambridgeshire) 6-2, 6-3; S. Barker (Devon) beat J. Matthews (Essex) 6-0, 6-2; S. Vallance-Owen (Middlesex) beat G. S. Evans (Surrey), 6-1, 6-4.

G. Dennis (Essex) beat V. E. M. Reale (Gloucester) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3; C. A. Leatham (Surrey) beat C. J. Kidner (Norfolk) 8-6, 6-2; J. P. Wheeler (Leicester) beat Miss S. M. Powlesland (Devon) 6-4, 8-6; L. Boardman (Lancashire) beat E. A. Clark (Surrey) 6-3, 7-5; T. A. Kidner (Norfolk) beat A. C. White (Surrey) 6-4, 6-3; C. Mitchell (Devon) beat M. E. H. Standeven (Kent) 6-1, 0-6, 6-4.

SECOND ROUND

*G. L. Coles (Middlesex) beat A. D. James (Gloucester) 6-1, 6-1; S. D. Fairbairn (Berkshire) beat M. J. Rank (Wales) 6-2, 6-3; L. A. Leach (Sussex) beat S. J. Nickless (Bucks) 6-2, 6-4; J. Cottrell (Surrey) beat P. Chapman (Devon) 6-3, 7-5; *N. A. Phelan (Surrey) beat M. Tyler (Kent) 6-3, …

A. C. Derby (Middlesex) beat S. A. Tudor (Worcester) 6-3, 6-4; L. J. Mottram (Surrey) beat S. E. B. Davies (Hampshire) 4-6, 6-1, 6-2; E. M. Evans (Worcester) beat S. J. Phelan (Surrey) 6-0, 6-2; J. L. Packe (Northumberland) beat S. M. Jones (Warwickshire) 6-2, 6-1; J. J. Fayter (Devon) beat H. F. Thorpe (Berkshire) 6-2, 6-3; J. A. Gibson (Yorkshire) beat G. Broad (Suffolk) 6-3, 6-0; K. L. Burdon (Gloucester) beat S. E. Carmichael (Hampshire) 6-0, 6-3; N. A. Dwyer (Devon) beat J. J. Francis (Essex) 6-0, 6-2.

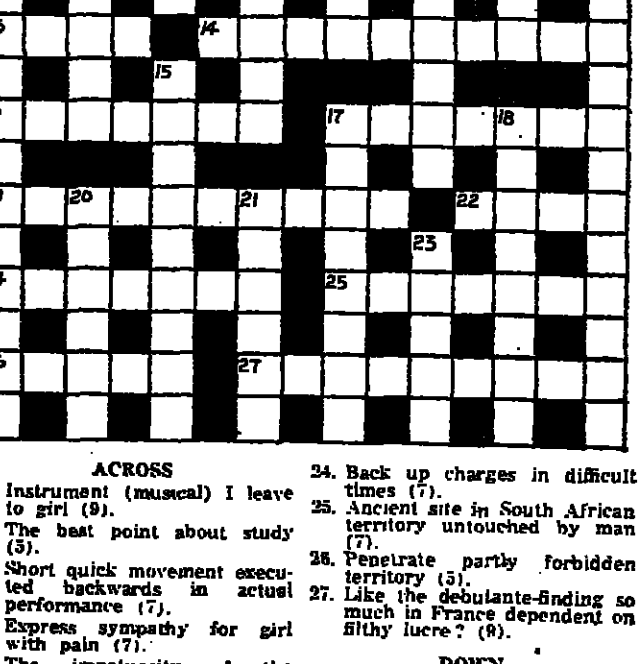
*C. M. Panton (Middlesex) beat J. E. Baker (Cheshire) 6-2, 6-3; S. A. McPherson (Berks) beat S. F. McKenzie (Hampshire) 6-3, 6-3; G. Dennis (Sussex) beat L. Maxwell (Essex) 6-3, 6-2; V. J. Leiper (Essex) beat J. R. Gowing (Norfolk) 6-3, 6-2; *D. Y. A. Stanislawski (Surrey) beat N. Salter (Devon) 6-2, 6-3; J. E. Mott (Yorks) beat T. A. Kidner (Norfolk) 6-1, 6-2.

B. I. Clearey (Surrey) beat C. A. Leatham (Surrey) 6-0, 8-6; N. M. Hall (Worcs) beat M. J. Hobbs (Cheshire) 6-3, 6-3; L. Boardman (Lancs) beat J. P. Wheeler (Leicester) 6-4, 6-1; S. Barker (Devon) beat S. Vallance-Owen (Middx) 6-4, 6-2; C. Mitchell (Devon) beat J. G. Potterton (Surrey) 6-4, 6-3.

*F. J. Candy (Sussex) beat S. Battershy (Lancs) 6-2, 6-2; A. M. Coe (Devon) beat D. Hawksby (Kent) 6-0, 6-3; *L. D. Blachford (Essex) beat C. A. Oxborrow (Surrey) 6-0, 6-1; *L. Geaves (Middx) beat J. Fowler (Lancs) 6-3, 6-1; S. Preece (Warwicks) beat J. R. Harrison (Glos) 6-4, 7-5; S. L. Hyamson (Kent) beat E. A. Drayson (Norfolk) 4-6, 11-9, 7-5; B. R. Thompson (Cheshire) beat M. E. O'Toole (Essex) 6-0, 4-6, 6-2.

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 12,996

JANUS



ACROSS

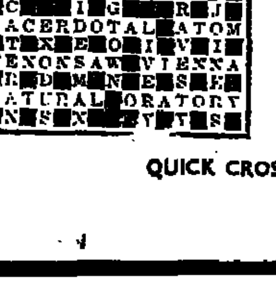
9. Instrument (musical) I leave to girl (9).
10. The beat point about study (5).
11. Short quick movement executed backwards in actual performance (7).
12. Express sympathy for girl with pain (7).
13. The impetuosity of the Lancers (4).
14. Angus has the intelligence to draw behind the vehicle (10).
16. Fish for the hostess (7).
17. He may prevent a shot in the neck (7).
19. Hurriedly freed weapon to get at snake (3, 2, 5)
22. Check food that is on the turn (4).
24. Back up charges in difficult times (7).
25. Ancient site in South African territory untouched by man (7).
26. Penetrate partly forbidden territory (5).
27. Like the debutante-finding so much in France dependent on filthy lucre? (9).

DOWN

1. Made attack on unorthodox unions official (6, 9).
2. Old car might cause such damage before very long (8).
3. Rummages about in play (5).
4. Fight people providing current for driving wheel (4-4).
5. Emphatically able to dance (3-3).
6. Fly one in much difficulty (9).
7. Popular place to go (6).
8. Tripemen irregularly gaining power; could mean a lot to Humpty Dumpty (15).
15. A guide to former French government (9).
17. Contrived end cloys; and not for the first time (8).
18. Saint takes direction in organ building (8).
20. Rumour peters out in upper-class surroundings (6).
21. Give confidence since ruse has misfired (6).
23. Family trunk (5).

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 12,995



QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 15

THE GUARDIAN
Tuesday July 27 1971

MP demands Home Guard for Ulster

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT

An Ulster Unionist MP called on the people of the province last night to bombard the Home Secretary with telephone calls, telegrams, and letters urging him to take new initiatives in the fight against the IRA.

The appeal came from Captain Lawrence Orr, leader of the eight Ulster Unionist MPs at Westminster. In a personal statement he said: "The Ulster situation is grave. The law-abiding population have shown the most marvellous restraint for a long three years, but it is now plain that this patience is very nearly at an end."

Among the alternatives he asked them to put forward to Mr Maudling were: The raising of an Ulster "Home Guard," the redeployment of existing security forces, a curfew, and the internment of known terrorist leaders.

Captain Orr claimed: "The Downing Street declaration and the acceptance of the Hunt Committee report were part of a bargain of which only one side has been kept.

"Ulster agreed to a disarming of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the disbandment of her principal intelligence service, the 'B' Specials. She agreed also to a far-reaching package of reform. She has kept her side of the bargain. The other side of it was the defeat of terrorism and the restoration of law. This has not yet been honoured."

The statement went on: "We have the most profound gratitude and respect for the army, but it now appears to many that without the involvement of the Ulster people themselves in their own defence the army is not going to be able to bring the situation under control or to make the law-abiding man in the street feel safe in his bed. There is the gravest danger that our citizens may now take the law into their own hands."

Terrorists yesterday failed to ambush an army patrol with a massive bomb about a mile from the Londonderry-Donegal border. A 240lb. bomb, hand grenades, and pipe bombs were found by a foot patrol from the 1st Battalion, the Royal Anglian Regiment. They found several oil drums, each containing 40lb. of gelignite and 10lb. of nuts and bolts, wired together near the village of Mullbrook Bridge.

A man was seen running towards the border. The army said the patrol appeared to have disturbed the terrorists because the explosives, which may have been intended for a two-vehicle patrol which regularly passes the spot, were not fully connected.

An explosion wrecked the rural district council offices at Castlederg, Co Tyrone, early yesterday. The army said that about 50lb. of gelignite was used. The bomb was placed at the rear of the building, which had survived two other attacks this year. Nobody was hurt.

Terrorists tried to blow up the electricity link between Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic during the night. Police discovered bomb damage at a pylon carrying the 275,000 volt link near Crossmablen.

Two hundred people, including a number of children, attended the funeral in Londonderry yesterday of Damian Harkin, aged 9, who died after an accident involving an army lorry in Derry on Saturady. The incident provoked serious disturbances.

A Londonderry ex-serviceman has resigned from the British Legion and headed the festival provocative action by the army. Mr Henry Moore, aged 42, former sergeant, says the army is not carrying out its intended role in Northern Ireland. He al:. claims he was subjected to intimidation by troops. Last year Mr Moore was national standard bearer in the British Legion and heade dthe festival of remembrance parade at the Albert Hall.

Susan Isabel Loughran (22), a typist of New Lodge Road, Belfast, was remanded on bail of £1,500 yesterday, accused of blowing up a store in Belfast. William McGuigan (28), a process operator, of Churchill Street, who is also charged with causing an explosion at the store, was remanded in custody.

Personal column?

Special Branch detectives are investigating a small advertisement in a Bristol evening newspaper which could mean that someone is recruiting mercenaries to fight in Northern Ireland. The cryptic notice has twice appeared in the personal column of the "Bristol Evening Post" over a box number and reads: "Mercen op N.W. Europe (Bristol 300), retain 1000, Pierre Lornex C (4th), bounty 12 plus bonus."

One theory is that "Bristol 300" means the approximate distance in miles from the city to the scene of operations, and that mercenaries would be offered a retainer of £1,000 and a bounty.

Recruitment of mercenaries is forbidden under the 1872 Foreign Enlistment Act and the 1936 Public Order Act.

Michael gets a foot in all their camps

THE Common Market debate entered its coffee and coguac phase before tea time in the House of Commons yesterday. For after the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the fourth and final day of the great debate by picking all the statistical meat off the remaining bones, Mr Michael Foot came along with a fine after-dinner speech.

Mr Foot, the Opposition's spokesman on power, praised and blamed everyone with equal charm. He thanked the Chancellor for not scoffing at those who did not believe in the Common Market, but could not resist quoting a "Daily Telegraph" headline saying, "Barbara scoffs at Six doubters."

He praised Mr Roy Jenkins for his qualities of character, integrity, and eloquence in such a way that no one would believe that Mr Foot was challenging him for the deputy leadership of the Labour Party.

He was even glad to have Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, winding up the debate. In his case, Mr Foot said it wasn't so much that Mr Maudling had come off the fence, as the fence had collapsed under him. Reggie reminded him of a limerick:

There was an old bear at the zoo,
Who always found something to do.
When it bored him, you know,
To walk to and fro,
He reversed it and walked fro and to.

Then, Mr Foot said, there was Mr John Davies, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, who had spoken about regional policy in the debate in such a way that one would have thought he had spent his whole political life helping lame ducks over stiles.

The laughter was loudest from those who had felt the shafts of Mr Foot's wit, and scarcely had it died away when Mr Foot was picking over regional policy. He explained that Ford built cars in Dagenham rather than Cologne because they could sell 40 per cent of the cars outside the EEC—to EFTA and Commonwealth countries.

"And these advantages are going to go," he insisted. "All the advantages could be lost if we don't get exports to Western Europe." He argued that industrialists would want to site their factories in the South-east and the Midlands. "The regions are going to be starved of the essential assistance they need," he claimed. He predicted political consequences in Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, resulting in the splintering of the United Kingdom.

But Mr Foot was no Little Englander. He had a soft spot for the subsidised inefficiency of the farmers of Provence and Dordogne. He liked their *coq au vin*. "But I don't see why the people of Ebbw Vale should have to pay for it."

His real argument came in the closing moments—Parliament would lose its sovereignty. A huge amount of legislation dealing with the nationalised industries, regional policies, and competition would go through almost unamended. "Who can say that sovereignty will not be diminished?" he asked. And to the universal cheers of the Conservative Party he quoted Rousseau: "Liberty diminishes when the State enlarges."

To rid himself of any danger of becoming the toast of the Tories, Mr Foot concluded: "You can't help to build democracy in Europe by undermining it in Britain. I am so little of a Little Englander that I believe that if you can build it here and transform it into what we call socialism, then you can save it everywhere, and this is the proper course for democracy."

Mr Barber came to the House with a rich diet of figures and some indigestion tablets to show how the Six soothed their systems after joining. West Germany had believed its balance of payments would be ruined by the common agricultural policy, yet it had gone from strength to strength. Italy had feared it would be crippled by West German competition, but its industry had thrived. France's economic growth was faster than ours, and Belgium's was faster than it would have been if it had remained outside. "It would take 35 years to double our standard of living. But the Community could double their standard of living in 17 years," he said.

But it was just this kind of prosperity which upset Labour anti-Marketeers. Mrs Renee Short (Wolverhampton North-east) interrupted to say that West Midland car workers were worried about the 22 per cent of the British market taken by foreign cars even with the tariffs against them. But, never at a loss for a figure, Mr Barber told her that nearly twice as many Minis were sold in Italy than all the Italian cars sold in Britain.

Christine Eade

BR may cut fares increase

By PETER HILLMORE

The Confederation of British Industry's proposal that firms should keep their price increases down to 5 per cent is already having an effect. Commuters on British Rail's South-eastern services may not have to pay the 20 per cent fare increases planned for early next year.

Discussions are going on between British Rail officials and the Department of the Environment. British Rail has indicated that it is willing to follow the other nationalised industries in pegging its price increases, but that it must have a subsidy from the Government if it is to meet the financial targets set by the Government without increasing its fares.

British Rail's profit fell to £10 millions in 1970. It made a profit, for the first time in 15 years, in 1969 of nearly £15 millions.

The official CBI document was yesterday sent for signature to 200 major firms with more than 5,000 employees. Another letter went to the CBI's 11,000 other member firms, informing them of the proposal.

Monitoring system

Only the major firms will have to sign and give the CBI warning of any increases. A spokesman said yesterday it was hoped that the other firms would follow their example, but it was impossible to set up a monitoring system for 11,000 firms.

Ford yesterday became the second motor manufacturer to agree to sign the pledge. British Leyland has already announced it will sign. Vauxhall said yesterday that it was still considering the matter, but Mr Alex Rhea, the company's chairman, indicated last week that he was none too happy with the idea. He said that he agreed with it in principle, but he had no intention of "signing a blank cheque."

Lt-Col Babikir al-Nur (extreme right) standing before President Numeiri (seated left) during the interrogation in Khartum before his execution yesterday

Taste buds go astray

By our own Reporter

UNITED STATES doctors have discovered a disease that makes its victims lose weight and sometimes drives them to consider suicide. About 3,000 Americans have been found to have it. The ability to taste and smell is decreased, and victims often experience unpleasant and even obnoxious tastes and smells in their food and drink. Many dramatically change their eating habits as a result, and thereby lose weight.

The disease is described in the journal of the American Medical Association by four physicians from the US National Institute of Health in Bethseda, Maryland.

Some patients have also experienced persistent sensations of saltiness, sweetness, sourness, bitterness, or metallice tastes, even when they were not eating; others sensed a persistent foul odour. A few also experienced vertigo, hearing loss, loss of libido, and unexplained hypertension.

The doctors are uncertain of the cause, but found many of the symptoms were relieved by giving the patients zinc sulphate orally. First appearance of the symptoms often followed virus infections such as influenza or surgery which in most cases was unrelated to the mouth, nose, or throat.

The doctors said patients frequently had trouble convincing their doctors that they actually experienced such symptoms, and often were sent to psychiatrists.

Government physicians said the disease could be dangerous, as victims could not distinguish spoiled from fresh food, nor could they smell smoke or escaping gas.

An 'Eye' on Smiths

By our Political Correspondent

The ban on the distribution of "Private Eye" by W. H. Smith and Son was condemned in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr Frank Allaun (Lab., Salford East) as "further restricting access by the public to exposures of financial and political corruption."

Mr Allaun told Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, that this ban and other similar ones should be included in the discussions now taking place on the amendments of the libel laws. Mr Allaun invited Sir John to suggest to the Attorney-General that, if W. H. Smith argued that distributors were frightened of libel, this matter should be included in the discussions.

Sir John replied that under the law a supplier was free to choose with whom and on what terms to do business, and the law had no power to intervene.

Mr David Crouch (C., Canterbury) said that in many cases wholesale newsagents restricted the supply of newspapers in various localities. Sir John replied that he would take up this point, and added that if there were any suggestion that a wholesale newsagency was imposing a kind of censorship, the subject was certainly one for the Home Secretary.

Mr Arthur Davidson (Lab., Accrington), a lawyer who is closely concerned with the freedom of the press, said that if W. H. Smith was using the law on defamation as an excuse for banning "Private Eye," this should be examined.

Sir John replied that he must keep to the question of restrictive trade practices. This was the subject of a review, and the case for extending legislation to certain anti-competitive practices by single firms would be considered.

Mr Anthony Benn, speaking from Labour's front bench, asked whether, in view of the difficulties of MPs in getting "Private Eye," Sir John was circulating it in the Official Report. Sir John retorted that Mr Benn should ask Mr Michael Foot for a complimentary copy. (Mr Paul Foot, nephew of Mr Michael Foot, writes for "Private Eye").

MPs spring to defence of supermarket shoppers

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Three fights against the Government on behalf of consumers' interests were opened in the House of Commons yesterday with the support of back-benchers from both sides.

The battles concerned the security arrangements for innocent shoppers in supermarkets, problems of those (particularly the old) whose cooking or heating appliances are converted for the use of North Sea gas, and the interests of those who may have booked seats on charter flights.

Mr John Hannam (C, Exeter) asked the Government to order supermarkets to install warning signs at exit points reminding shoppers to check their shopping bags for unpaid articles.

Sir John Eden, Minister for Industry, replied that security in shops was being examined by a Home Office working party on crime prevention. The inquiry, he said, would consider Mr Hannam's suggestion.

Mr Hannam said that there was increasing evidence that large numbers of housewives were being prosecuted for shoplifting offences when there was little evidence of intent to steal.

Mr Greville Janner (Lab, Leicester North-west) said many people were wrongfully prosecuted.

Sir John replied that pilferage was a serious matter for the shop manager who must decide how to deter and detect it.

Complaints about the effects of conversion to the use of North Sea gas, particularly for old people, were raised by Mr Thomas Cox (Lab., Wandsworth Central) and supported by Sir Gerald Nabarro (C., Worcestershire South) and Mr John Scott-Hopkins (C., Derbyshire West).

Sir John replied that the gas boards were themselves concerned to see that wherever possible the interests of individual consumers were protected, but also that safety was secured. He said that many gas-burning appliances, when conversion to North Sea gas took place, were extremely old and that this was a danger.

On people who booked on charter flights, Mr Michael McNair Wilson (C, Walthamstow East) claimed that the Discount Air Travel Centre was breaking the regulations of the International Air Transport Association which prohibited the sale of seats in charter flights to the public direct. He asked the Department of Trade and Industry to start proceedings against the Centre. "It is time," he said, "that we either give that sort of freedom to all tour operators or clamped down on this sort of unscrupulous enterprise."

Mr Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, said that his Department would decide whether or not to take legal proceedings when investigations now going on in the international field had been completed.

STOP PRESS

£10 'earth buggy'

It has cost the US Government $15 millions to develop and produce the Lunar Rover in which the Apollo 15 astronauts will explore the moon. It has cost Mr Colin Crawford Stevenson, a Shropshire polio victim, £10 to develop and produce a battery-powered buggy to get him to the corner shop.

Mr Stevenson began building it when his car was off the road awaiting spares. "Much to my amazement," he says, "I now have a very useful vehicle costing less than £10, including the battery, with a range of 10 to 12 miles at 4 mph. It is of wood and gives a comfortable ride. After more than 80 miles of happy travelling I feel that the design has proved itself."

Fatal undertow

Mr Bryan Franks, aged 41, of Spring Close, Little Beddow, Essex, was drowned at Penzance yesterday when he and other holidaymakers were caught in a sudden surf and undertow. His wife and two small sons watched helplessly as he was washed out to sea.

Several holidaymakers went in to help those in trouble, only to find themselves in difficulties. Two men were taken to hospital.

THE DONKEY SANCTUARY
(Registered Charity)

which rescues worn and ill-used donkeys from lives of misery is in peril of closure from lack of funds

PLEASE SEND HELP
TO PRESERVE ITS EVER OPEN DOOR

V. PHILPIN, SPRINGFIELD, FOSTERS LANE, WOODLEY, BERKS.

THE WEATHER

Cool, cloudy, and showers

PRESSURE IS HIGH to the N of Britain, and a trough of low pressure is slowly moving over England.

Wales, W and N England will be rather cloudy and mostly dry but some light rain or drizzle is likely at first

Some brighter spells are likely particularly in W parts. It will be mostly rather cool.

SE England, E Anglia, and Central S England will have sunny spells and scattered showers, but it may become rather more cloudy later. Temperatures will be near normal.

N Ireland and Scotland will be mostly dry and rather cloudy, but some sunny spells are likely mainly in W areas. It will be rather cool.

AROUND THE WORLD

(Lunchtime reports)

	C	F		C	F
Alaccio	S	27	81		
Alexdria	S	28	82		
Algiers	S	32	90		
Amsterdm	S	22	72		
Athens	S	32	90		
Barbados	S	27	81		
Barcelona	S	27	81		
Beirut	S	27	81		
Belfast	C	18	64		
Belgrade	S	28	82		
Berlin	S	26	82		
Bermuda					
Biarritz	S	25	77		
Brenghtn	S	23	73		
Blackpool	S	20	68		
B'rdeaux	S	25	77		
Boulogne	S	20	68		
Bristol	Sh	19	66		
Brussels	S	25	77		
Budapest	F	28	82		
Cardiff	Sh	20	68		
Casbinca	S	25	77		
Cologne	S	28	82		
Copnhgn	F	21	70		
Corfu	C	31	88		
Dublin	Sh	17	63		
Dubrvnk	S	29	84		
Edinbgh	SC	15	59		
Faro	S	25	77		
Florence					
Frankfrt	F	25	77		
Funchal	F	24	75		
Geneva	S	28	82		
Gibraltar	S	26	79		
Glasgow	F	17	63		
Guernsey	S	18	64		
Helsinki	S	27	81		
Innsbrck	S	27	81		
Inverns	Dr	11	52		
Istanbul	F	27	81		
Jersey	S	21	70		
L Palmas	S	25	77		
Lisbon	F	21	70		
Locarno	S	27	81		
London	S	22	72		
Luxmbrg	F	23	73		
Lyngr	S	27	81		
Madrid	S	30	86		
Majorca	S	30	86		
Malaga	S	27	81		
Malta					
Manchstr	F	20	68		
Miami					
Milan					
Montreal					
Moscow	C	19	66		
Munich	F	27	81		
Naples	S	28	82		
Newcstle	C	16	61		
New York					
Nice	S	26	79		
Nicosia	S	35	95		
Oporto	S	21	70		
Oslo	C	19	66		
Ottawa					
Paris	F	22	72		
Prague	F	30	86		
Reykjvk	C	11	52		
Rhodes	S	33	91		
Rome	S	30	86		
Roskeasy	C	16	61		
Salzburg	S	28	82		
Stockhlm	S	25	77		
Strasbrg	F	25	77		
Tangier	S	25	77		
Tel-Aviv	S	36	97		
Tenerife					
Toronto					
Tunis	S	33	91		
Valencia	S	28	82		
Venice	S	30	86		
Vienna	S	29	84		
Warsaw	S	29	84		
Zurich	S	27	81		

C, cloudy; Dr, drizzle; F, fair; R, rain; S, sunny; Sh, showers; Th, thunderstorms.

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Pageos A: 23.35-23.53 N 30 NW W.

Agena (July 28): 0.58-1.01 NNE 20 ENE 5° and 2.32-2.54 NW 30 W W°.

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs.	Rain in.	Max. temp. C	F.	(Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Whitby	8.0	.09	18	64	Sunny
Scarborough	5.0	—	18	65	Misty
Filey	7.2	—	19	66	Sunny
Bridlington	9.1	—	20	68	Sunny
Cleathorpes	5.5	—	26	79	Sunny
Skegness	11.7	.10	24	76	Sunny
Cromer	8.5	—	24	75	Sunny
Gorleston	10.5	.08	23	73	Showers
Lowestoft	11.1	.31	22	72	Thunder
Clacton	12.4	—	22	72	Sunny
Herne Bay	11.3	—	23	73	Sunny
Whitstable	12.3	—	24	75	Sunny
Hythe	12.1	.26	24	75	Sunny
Hastings	11.8	—	25	77	Sunny
Margate	12.8	.59	23	73	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	11.4	—	21	70	Sunny
Hastings	10.4	.12	20	68	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.4	.14	21	69	Sunny
Brighton	9.9	—	19	66	Sunny
Worthing	12.1	—	20	68	Sunny
Littlehampton	13.1	—			Sunny
Bognor	11.7	.02	19	67	Sunny
Hayling Is.	10.9	—	21	69	Sunny
Southsea	9.6	.01	21	69	Sunny
Ryde	9.5	—	21	69	Sunny
Sandown	8.7	—	21	69	Sunny
Shanklin	10.0	—	19	67	Sunny
Ventnor	7.7	—	18	65	Sunny
Bournmth	7.8	.02	21	69	Sunny
Poole	7.7	.02	22	71	Sunny
Swanage	7.9	.34	20	68	Sunny
Weymouth	5.6	.02	20	68	Sunny
Exmouth	10.5	.02	22	72	Showers
Teignmouth	10.8	.03	23	73	Showers
Torquay	9.5	.24	23	73	Showers
Penzance	9.6	.18	21	70	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Douglas	5.3	—	16	61	Misty
Morecambe	8.3	.23	21	69	Sunny
Blackpool	5.9	.29	21	70	Showers
Southport	4.3	.23	20	68	Sunny
Prestatyn	6.4	.48	19	67	Showers
Llandudno	5.9	.56	19	67	Showers
Anglesey	10.8	.20	19	66	Sunny
Aberystwyth	5.5	.03	19	67	Showers
Ilfracombe	11.5	—	21	69	Sunny
Newquay	11.7	.12	20	68	Sunny
Scilly Is.	13.4	.12	20	68	Sunny
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	8.1	.03	23	73	Showers
SCOTLAND					
Lerwick	0.1	—	12	54	Cloudy
Wick	—	.09	11	52	Drizzle
Stornoway	—	.02	12	54	Rain
Kinloss	—	—	13	55	Fair
Dyce	4.1	—	16	61	Fair
Tiree	3.4	.61	19	66	Rain
Leuchars	0.7	.05	18	64	Cloudy
Dunbar	2.4	.19	16	60	Cloudy
Abbotsinch	5.7	—	20	68	Showers
Eskdalemuir	2.5	.20	18	64	Showers
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	0.9	.12	20	68	Thunder

LONDON READINGS

7 p.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. yesterday: min. temps. 13C (55F). 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. yesterday 22C (72F). Rainfall trace: sunshine 10.5 hours.

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham	9 39 p.m. to	4 49	a.m.
Bristol	9 37 p.m. to	4 57	a.m.
London	9 27 p.m. to	4 47	a.m.
Nottingham	9 39 p.m. to	4 45	a.m.

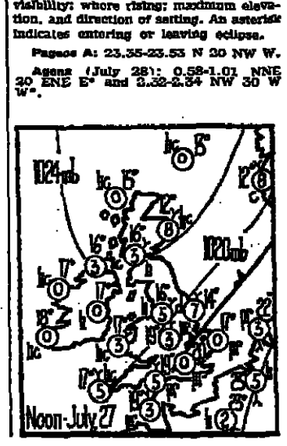
HIGH-TIDE TABLE

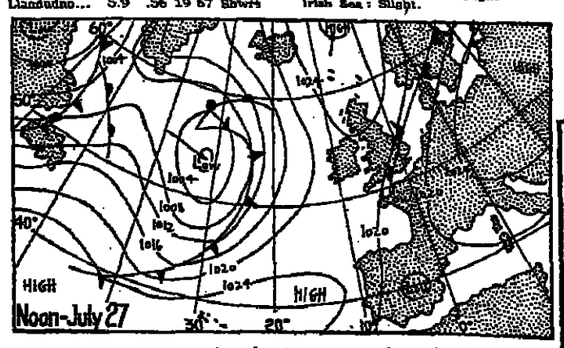
London Bridge	5 37 a.m.	5 59	p.m.
Dover	2 47 a.m.	3 00	p.m.
SUN RISES		5 15	a.m.
SUN SETS		8 57	p.m.
MOON RISES	10 57		a.m.
MOON SETS	10 28		p.m.

Moon: 1st qtr July 30

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Smooth or slight. St George's Channel: Slight. Irish Sea: Slight.





Warm front. Cold front. Occluded front. Symbols on both sides of a line indicate an almost stationary front. Isobars are drawn for every four millibars. On the smaller map arrows show wind direction, figures in circles wind speed, and figures outside circles temperature. Letters show expected weather as follows: b, blue sky; bc, half-cloudless; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; h, hail; m, mist; o, overcast; p, showers; r, rain; s, snow; th, thunderstorm. Arrows on the larger map show direction of movement of pressure areas

OUTLOOK: Generally dry and warm. Sun, but rain spreading to W and scattered thunderstorms in S and E areas later.

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